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Twenty Cents

THIS week's Market Letter contains a résumé of the economic situation and also discusses the current status of

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Business continues at a rushing pace, with steel and copper giving indications of an inflationary temper. Building contracts rise slightly; commodity prices are slightly lower on the average. Brokers' loans are up \$166 million, with the New York Bank and the Reserve Board failing for another week to take needed action.



F PRESENT conditions in steel, automobiles and copper are truly indicative of the real state of business generally, then the pace of business is vigorous, rapid and, one is tempted to add, just a trifle feverish. Of current statistics from the automobile industry there is naturally nothing very precise at this time of the month; but though there are reports that a few makers of cars have slightly lowered their production schedules, the reports from the steel industry that automobile manufacturers generally are pressing for the delivery of material, and that many contracts for car materials run into July, seem to indicate that the industry is banking upon exceptionally large sales in the first half of the year.

An unusual pitch of activity in steel, while due chiefly to demands from the automobile makers, apparently also reflects heavy orders from all types of manufacturing consumers. The industry is represented as operating almost at the practical limit of capacity, while mills in the Chicago district are so fully sold that buyers usually supplied there are turning to mills in other districts. Some price advances in steel have been maintained, but it appears that on the whole recent heavy ordering has been due to the driving in of specifications on first quarter contracts, and that there are too few orders for the second quarter to furnish a test of the nominal price advances. An interesting comment in

The Iron Age dispatch from Pittsburgh this week is that: "It is a matter of comment that the price situation does not balance well with the heavy engagement of productive capacity and the heavy commitments the mills have in a number of products."

Pig-iron, except for a slump of a dollar a ton in the South, is generally higher, and some of the smaller Northern and Eastern producers have withdrawn from the market. This price advance apparently represents the absence from the market of steel company pig, and the use of the latter almost exclusively for steel production is perhaps responsible for an advance in the price of steel scrap at Pittsburgh, though the scrap market seems to be not notably firm. Expectations that steel production for March will set a record are not unlikely to be realized.

Copper at 22½ cents, with evident speculative buying, and with producers apparently rationing the domestic market and making no foreign contracts for later than July delivery, should probably be bracketed with steel as an indication of a feverish and speculative temper on the consuming side which may fairly be considered, in kind, an undesirable business symptom, tending toward a disposition to commodity inflation. It is difficult to believe that the economically sound requirements of the country for steel should require a duplication of last year's very large increase in annual production. On the basis of experience it is a fair assumption that the higher (Continued on next page)

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steel production goes now and in the next new months, the nearer and the deeper will be the compensating decline.

Some advance in building contracts, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, indicates the coming on of the season of fully active construction, and slightly improves the record of the year so far in comparison with the same portion of last year. The daily average for the second business week of March was \$20,542,330, not far behind the \$21,047,143 of the corresponding date last year. The daily rate for the first thirteen business days of March was \$17,537,700. For January, February and the first thirteen days of March this year and last year, the contracts awarded stand at \$1,166,113,166 for 1928, and \$999,230,700 for 1929. The latter figure shows a loss from last year of 14.3 per cent, which is an improvement over the 15.2 per cent deficiency a week earlier.

The drop of 31,217 cars in freight loadings in the week ended March 9 as compared with loadings of the previous week is somewhat out of line with the course of loadings in the past four years, though in 1928 there was a flatter decline during the corresponding week. The higher loadings of the week ended March 2 represented in part the rebound from the preceding week containing the Washington's Birthday holiday. In the latest week reported, miscellaneous freight was 5,015 cars less than in the week before, while the bulk of the decrease was accounted for by a fall of 23,536 cars in coal loadings—probably in part representing decreased demand for household fuel in an early Spring. There is usually a decline in total car loadings in late March and early April; the present course of the curve seems headed for a lower dip than usual.

Commodity prices on the average declined somewhat this week, The Annalist Index standing at 146.5 compared with 147.1 on March 12. There were marked price declines in farm and food products, overbalancing advances in metals and fuels.

Failure of the directors of the New York Reserve Bank to advance the rediscount rate at their meeting yesterday is a regrettable circumstance in the continual tightening of the money market and the steady increase in the amount of bank resources devoted to the financing of stock speculation. Unless the inaction of the New York bank covers a strategic and more important rate advance in some other sector of the

credit field—and the New York sector would reasonably appear to be the best place for decisive action—it is hard to escape the feeling that the Reserve Board is unequal to its responsibilities.

As to the continued growth of bank commitments on stock collateral, the March Bulletin of the Reserve Board is tolerably explicit, and part of an address by Dr. B. M. Anderson Jr., reprinted elsewhere in this issue of THE ANNALIST, carries forward the analysis in an informing and useful fashion. It is evident that under other forms than brokers' loans, bank credit, outside of New York, at least, is being increasingly involved in the bull market, though there are, it is true, some relatively inconspicuous examples of out-of-town banks reducing their loans on securities and selling some of their investments.

Decisive leadership, so much needed under present conditions, seems to have become lost somewhere between the Reserve Board in Washington and the Reserve Bank in New York. The timidity of the Reserve Board has long been known. Recent attempts of the board to exert moral pressure upon member banks was perhaps justifiable as a prelude to energetic affirmative action if moral pressure failed to be promptly effective, but Governor Young's recent statement that a rediscount advance would be a last resort indicates clearly enough the continuance of the feeble attitude which has long characterized the Reserve Board. The New York Reserve Bank, long committed to a mistaken policy of stabilizing the New York money market regardless of resulting tendencies and their ultimate consequences, appears to lack capacity for leadership. In this connection it is perhaps permissible to note the fact that nothing whatever has come to public knowledge concerning the opinions and attitude of Governor Harison.

Yesterday's advance in New York and Boston of one-fourth of 1 per cent in the buying rate on acceptances is a comparatively trifling and futile effort at competition with the call money market. As Dr. Anderson points out, the effective commercial rate in New York is practically 6 per cent, and no rediscount rate seriously intended to control the money market could effectively be set at less than 6½ per cent. It is surely time for the Board to abandon its plaint that a higher discount rate will burden business. Business is already burdened, and the only result of a too low rate is to leave credit and the money market at the mercy of speculation. The New York discount rate is not justified by the experience of central banking anywhere in the world. As to the effectiveness of an adequately high rate, the recurrent frights of the stock market bear strong witness. It is high time for decisive and adequate action.

BENJAMIN BAKER.

THIS week's stock market has been a complete disappointment to operators for the rise, for the list has turned irregular, and in spots indeed actually weak, when under normal conditions a further advance should have occurred. The promising rally that set in last week might reasonably have been expected to continue for at least a fortnight. Actually it ran but three days and then deteriorated into pronounced irregularity.

The wild burst of bullish enthusiasm and near-record trading volume last Friday marked at least the temporary culmination of the rise. From Saturday down to Thursday's close the great majority of the important stocks moved downward, although a handful of issues contrived to keep up the semblance of an advance. General Electric, Johns

a modification of the position taken by the Reserve Board in its famous "warning." On its face, the statement would seem to indicate a policy of further temporizing with the stock market situation. If such a policy is indeed to be pursued it may in the end turn out to be nearly equivalent to letting the situation take care of itself. For it is clear that if pressure is to be brought on the stock market at all it must be during the next four months.

Next fall the Reserve banks will be forced to ease the money market, just as they were in 1928, in order to avoid bringing in gold during the period of seasonal weakness in European exchange rates and to facilitate the Fall export movement of agricultural produce. To temporize now is to put the whole matter off until next year.

Under these circumstances Governor Young's Cincinnati address might well have been regarded as bullish. That it was actually followed by a decline can hardly be construed as indicating a strong internal condition of the stock market.

It is appropriate at this point to look back over the past several weeks and to summarize the favorable and unfavorable points in the market's behavior. In this way some additional light may possibly be thrown on the present technical situation.

On the favorable side we may list the fact that the market held fairly well on the decline of the first week in March, and recovered promptly. Volume of trading fell off on the decline, moreover, and expanded on the recovery.

On the unfavorable side is the fact that in two instances over the past month rallies have failed to run out their normal length. The late February rally ended abruptly when it was apparently only just getting under way. And the recent advance lasted only three days before it broke down into marked irregularity. The behavior of individual stocks during the past week has been such as often precedes a general break.

On the whole, then, the market's technical position appears to be weaker than it has been for some time. Whether the breaking point has actually been reached will probably be revealed during the coming week.

This morning's statement of the Federal Reserve banks indicates that although the banks may, as Governor Young states, be loth to put into effect a further advance in rediscount rates, they are continuing to increase the credit tension through their open market operations. Holdings of acceptances on a corrected for seasonal variation basis declined approximately \$40,000,000 this week. Since the close of January the net effect of Reserve bank open market operations has been to withdraw 240 millions of reserve money from the market.

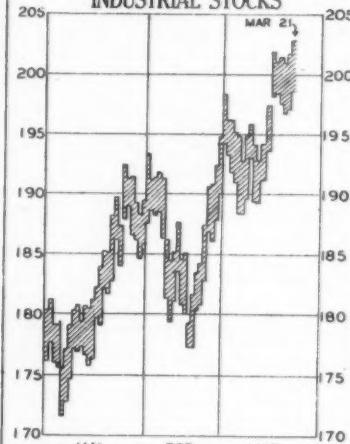
That the loss of such a sum has so far produced no greater effect on money rates must be set down as the result of the falling off in business requirements for credit that took place over the first two months of the year.

But the business demand for credit is now beginning to expand again. And with current statistical measures of industrial activity breaking old high records it is fair to assume that this upward trend in credit demand will continue for at least several months longer. Under these circumstances the money outlook is clearly unpromising.

A. McB.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 LEADING INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



THE STOCKS AND THEIR WEIGHTS (Revision of Jan. 25, 1929)

U. S. Steel.....	20	General Electric.....	12
General Motors.....	17	Anaconda.....	10
American Can.....	14	Radio.....	10
Chrysler.....	12	Montgomery Ward.....	5

Manville, Radio and the chain store stocks have during the past four days lost practically all their gains of the preceding week, while Steel and Bethlehem Steel have lost about half. The rails, which had not responded well to last week's strength in the industrials, have moved lower, a number of the more important issues falling to approximately the year's low points.

The market's very unsatisfactory behavior during the week cannot be set down to the advance in call money rates to 10 per cent. Everyone expected an advance after the temporary ease at the middle of the month and the only surprise was that the rate did not go higher.

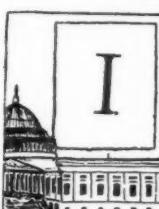
One development in the credit situation might even have been deemed favorable. Governor Young in his address at Cincinnati last Saturday made a number of statements that seemingly indicated

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MAR 22

Backgrounds of Mr. Hoover's Farm Stabilization— A Hypothetical Analysis



In his Palo Alto speech last year Mr. Hoover devoted an important part of that address to farm relief. The views he then expressed were reiterated without modification in subsequent campaign speeches. His Palo Alto speech, therefore may be regarded as the source material for a study which will indicate the principles upon which, it may be presumed, Mr. Hoover will build his farm-relief program.

In this speech Mr. Hoover emphasized three methods of farm relief:

- (1) "An adequate tariff;"
- (2) "Inland waterway transportation;"
- (3) "Government financed, farmer-owned and controlled stabilization corporations working through commodity cooperatives."

The Tariff and Waterways Aspects

We may omit from present discussion the program for an "adequate" tariff. There is wide variation of opinion as to how far the farmer can be helped by tariffs when the agricultural imports, excluding such commodities as sugar, rubber, coffee, hemp, &c., are less than 4 per cent of the total production. No doubt a very small group of farmers may be favorably affected by further increases in the tariff on such commodities as butter, eggs or vegetable oils, in which domestic consumption has begun to catch up with production. Further increases in the tariff on wheat and pork may also affect favorably a few farmers along the Mexican and Canadian borders. At best, and taken in its most favorable light, an increase in the tariff rates cannot be said to constitute a farm relief program that will materially alter the incomes of our 6½ million farmers, or that will change the low level of commodity prices to one that is satisfactory to the vast group of sub-marginal farmers.

Nor need we at this time seriously consider the probable consequences of inland waterway development. Such development must overcome the geographic, industrial and political hostilities and jealousies which it is sure to arouse. The necessary engineering plans and financing will be hampering problems, and the final building and operation are again time-consuming elements in this program. All in all, under the most favorable conditions, it is not to be expected that the benefits, if any, from inland waterway transportation will come to American agriculture within one or two decades. It might lastly constitute a proper question whether such inland waterway system would in the final analysis constitute a cheaper method of transportation than that now in use.

How a Stabilization Body Might Have Operated in Cotton, 1919-28

The third part of Mr. Hoover's program lends itself to immediate enactment into a law, the consequences of which may be estimated. Mr. Hoover plans a stabilization corporation that is to be government financed. The corporation is to work through commodity cooperatives. It may be useful to illustrate the probable effect of such a corporation on agriculture by assuming that such a corporation had been in existence during the past ten years, and to note what its activities might have been

under competent direction. Let us assume in 1919 such a corporation, and let us moreover assume that a cotton-cooperative had been organized, one that had ample warehouse facilities, close contact with local cotton cooperatives, and some publicity control over cotton growers with respect to production. The following table gives the production, price per pound and farm value of cotton from 1919 to 1928:

Year.	Production.	Pound Per Pound (Cts.)	Farm Value.
1919	11,421,000	35.6	\$2,034,658,000
1920	13,440,000	13.9	933,658,000
1921	7,954,000	16.2	643,933,000
1922	9,755,000	23.8	1,160,968,000
1923	10,140,000	31.0	1,571,829,000
1924	13,628,000	22.6	1,540,884,000
1925	16,104,000	18.2	1,464,032,000
1926	17,077,000	10.9	982,736,000
1927	12,789,000	19.6	1,253,599,000
1928	14,350,000	18.0	1,291,589,000

Students of this table will be impressed with the fact that frequently a large crop brings a smaller return to the farmers than would have been the case with a smaller crop. For instance, 11,500,000 bales in 1919 brought more than twice as much return as 13,500,000 bales in 1920. Again, 10,000,000 bales in 1923 brought \$100,000,000 more than 16,000,000 bales in 1925, and \$600,000,000 more than 17,000,000 bales in 1928. Similar variations in total returns will be detected by studying production and farm value prior to 1919.

Opportunity for Action in 1920

Let us now assume that the stabilization corporation in 1919 had through its expert study of past price trends come to the conclusion that the farmers received their largest return when the crop did not exceed 12,000,000 bales. Thus, in 1919, this corporation would have been inactive, since in that year the crop was moderate and the price very satisfactory. In 1920, however, a yield of 13,500,000 bales proved disastrous to the price. The cotton cooperative, being farmer owned and farmer controlled, would have applied to the stabilization corporation for assistance. The stabilization corporation would then have advanced funds with which the cooperative could go out on the market and purchase 1,500,000 bales of cotton so as to bring the marketable quantity down to 12,000,000 bales.

Taking 1,500,000 bales of cotton off the market would, in accordance with past experience, have raised the price of the remaining 12,000,000 bales to approximately \$1,400,000,000. The farm income would have been raised by fully \$500,000,000, while the cooperative would have had in its warehouses 1,500,000 bales of government financed cotton valued at about \$1,000,000. It is presumed that the presence of such a large holdover would have repressive effects upon cotton acreage expansion, in spite of the good price; and that the cooperative in some way would be able to exert pressure to prevent overproduction in the succeeding years. As a matter of fact, in 1921 the crop was poor, and would have enabled the cooperative to sell its holdings at a reasonable price without seriously impairing a satisfactory market. In 1922 again the crop was poor, and there being no holdover, prices rose to a satisfactory figure. The corporation would in that year again have been inactive, except in so far as

it would continue to dispose of any holdovers that it might have.

In 1923 the crop was again poor, and the continued shortage in cotton caused the price to rise to 31 cents. In 1924, the largest crop in the six-year period was harvested, but consumption had increased because the rising use of automobiles, the use of cotton in waterproof fabrics, and the small crops of preceding years had prevented any holdovers. Hence the price was very satisfactory in spite of the larger crop, and this would have precluded the need of any action on the part of the stabilization corporation. In 1925, 16,000,000 bales were harvested, an unprecedentedly large crop, but the price was again satisfactory because of the same factors that had been operative in the preceding years.

The Slump of 1926

In 1926, however, a crop of 17 million bales was harvested. The excellent crops of the two preceding years had begun to show in some holdovers, and the disastrous price of less than 11 cents resulted. The total farm income was a half billion dollars less than for very much smaller crops in the preceding years. The cooperatives would in 1926 have applied to the Stabilization Corporation for funds, and again would purchase in accordance with past experience, possibly 2½ million to 3 million bales, which would have raised the farm income by probably 300 or 400 million dollars. This holdover would have been disposed of in 1927 and 1928 when smaller crops again made prices satisfactory. The financial operations involved would be about 22 million dollars.

Under this imaginary working of the imaginary Stabilization Corporation the farms would have benefited in the ten years of its operation to the extent of a billion dollars, utilizing a governmental revolving fund of about 24 million dollars without any loss.

The example here outlined is utilized merely to explain, and not to defend the Stabilization Corporation. Students will be quick to point out that there are elements of weakness and disaster in the program. It might very easily be demonstrated that, using a different set of figures for stabilization purposes, the cooperatives would find themselves increasingly burdened with mounting surpluses; that politics and self-interest would always work for purchases and against sales. But disregarding these elements, we find certain practical problems presenting themselves.

No Adequate Cooperatives in Existence

First, no commodity cooperative organization exists today that could effectively enter the market to purchase and store any such amounts of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco or other agricultural commodity in the amounts necessary to stabilize the market as above indicated. The process of organizing 6½ million farmers is slow and painful. It is beset with disappointments, discouragements and disillusionments, as any one who has ever worked for altruistic public purposes with large groups of farmers will unhappily testify.

Therefore, after Congress had passed the law, when the President had appointed the board to operate the Stabilization Corporation, when that board was

amply supplied with funds and even good-will, the whole machinery would be inoperative until the organization of farmers in commodity cooperatives of sufficient strength, and with expert personnel to purchase, handle, warehouse and sell great quantities of commodities. The government machinery cannot function without this larger and more important farmer-made machinery.

The rudiments of cooperative organization in some commodities exist, but certainly not of the strength and influence necessary for such a complex and perilous program.

Congress has been called into special session to pass a farm relief program which will be effective next Autumn—but which it would seem can be actually effective only after the farmers themselves have supplemented the Congressional machinery with vast new organizations of their own—a lengthy and difficult task.

But a second phase of the subject intrudes itself. In 1926 Mr. Coolidge appointed a commission to investigate and act on the possibility of purchasing 3½ million bales of cotton in order to stabilize the then disastrous markets. The announcement of this commission was heralded like a real estate boom. Its results are shrouded in silence. No cotton was purchased. The commission made studies, there were some suggestions to some cooperatives, they urged restriction of future production; but in the main they had very little effect on prices.

Personnel a Decisive Element

The experience of 1926 gives a clue to what might happen with a stabilization corporation whose members were conservative. Such a group would be more interested in conserving the government's finances than in stabilizing production. It would step into the market, if at all, very reluctantly and cautiously. A conservative group would be sure to lose no money for the government, but it would act with the utmost caution, and probably with minor effect. To be effective in the way outlined in the past eight years of the cotton situation would have required daring and courage. Such action might have, as indicated, produced large additional incomes to the farmers; but it also might have involved the government in exceedingly heavy losses.

Thus the operation of the corporation would depend more upon the personnel of the governing body than upon the law which enabled it to function. Mr. Hoover's whole past career would indicate that he would appoint experts who would prefer not to take unnecessary chances. He would look at the problem from the banker's point of view rather than from that of the farmers. In making this statement it is not intended to criticize that point of view (it probably is the correct one). It is merely intended to indicate that the proposed corporation would have an unsound economic footing. The plan for it is based upon a human conception of agriculture; but its operation is likely to be governed by economic forces, resulting in negligible consequences to the farmer. Mr. Hoover is being pushed into a program by the political spokesmen of a semi-bankrupt industry. It is doubtful whether this or any other political program can result in the economic enrichment of the farmer along the lines that the farmer wants. The domestic obstacles to a successful operation of a stabilization cor-

poration seem so nearly insuperable as to lead one to suspect that the plan is a gesture to redeem a campaign promise.

Promoting Foreign Competition

A third phase of the Stabilization Corporation deserves special attention, namely the consequences of its success on the foreign markets. Continuing the cotton illustration, let us assume that an expert stabilization corporation personnel has properly been able to authorize purchases of cotton to the advantage of the American farmer. Let us furthermore assume that the commodity cooperatives have been able to stabilize the production, in spite of the stimulus to production inherent in continued satisfactory prices (a task in itself formidable); and let us finally assume that no government losses have accompanied the corporation's activities. This, then, is the ideal to be achieved from the standpoint of the sponsors of farm relief.

It is now to be remembered that while American cotton is of preponderant influence on the foreign markets, this influence is by no means as strong in other commodities such as pork, wheat or tobacco, in which the country has exportable surpluses, and on whose orderly marketing the economic welfare of millions of farmers rests. In other words, cotton is probably the one commodity in which the Stabilization Corporation is likely to have the most favorable field for operation. Whatever weakness is found to be inherent in cotton will be intensified in other export commodities.

While American cotton is the dominant factor in the cotton market of the world, it is not the only factor. Important quantities of cotton are coming on to the world market from India and Egypt. Other fields form fertile productive sources and are pregnant with possibilities. Production in them is retarded largely by the economic superiority of American growers. The combination of land, organization and labor in America is such as to give this country a preponderant advantage, and one that definitely limits production elsewhere. But if we assume the success of the Stabilization Corporation with a continued satisfactory price, a price that will keep sub-marginal farmers throughout the South in wealth, and presumably a price that will also control the world market, it will promptly act as a subsidy, as a subvention, as a stimulus to production elsewhere. The Stabilization Corporation in this instance might be regarded as an organization to promote foreign cotton growing in competition to American production.

This is not a fantastic dream. Ample precedents guide us to this conclusion. Other nations have attempted control over raw products in which climate and soil gave them a monopolistic control. To the extent to which these nations had actual monopolies this control was partially effective. Yet a study of the German potash works, the Brazilian coffee valorization, the Chile nitrate exports, the sisal control of Mexico, the camphor monopoly of Japan and the attempted rubber control in Great Britain, all form a rather depressing list of attempts of the type proposed for the Stabilization Corporation.

The Lesson of Rubber Restriction

Rubber may be taken as a raw commodity somewhat analogous to cotton. The plantation production of rubber had been increasing. The price was poor. The British Government attempted a governmental monopoly essentially along the lines advocated for the Stabilization Corporation. It should be pointed out

that here was a nation whose statesmanship and business acumen in international trade is probably the keenest in the world. The consequences of the Stevenson rubber control were impressive. The price of rubber rose the first year. It brought diplomatic protests from the most important nations which were rubber buyers. Mr. Hoover himself, as Secretary of Commerce, called attention to the dangers to national peace inherent in such monopolies. Then the rising price of rubber acted as an industrial inducement to new plantations in Liberia, in Africa, the Dutch East Indies and in South America. Capital invested in rubber promptly became profitable. Plantations far beyond the consuming demands rose magically. The price of rubber collapsed. British plantation rubber is not likely to regain the heavy losses to which it is now being subjected as a result of the well meant interference of a paternalistic government.

It is not idle to imagine a similar calamity to the cotton growers of the South should artificially sustained prices encourage production elsewhere. The rubber disaster affected capitalists. A cotton calamity of this kind would be overwhelming in the disaster it would bring to hundreds of thousands of producers. Already substitutes for cotton in the form of rayon and new synthetic products, products that are being favored by quality and style, are on the market. Cotton dresses and cotton stockings are

almost as extinct as dinosaurs. It is only the differential in price that encourages the use of cotton in some forms of modern dress. But as the price of cotton rises and as the price of rayon falls, rayon increasingly will replace cotton. The danger is real.

Agricultural Exports Dwindling

The same analysis with greater force holds true for wheat. It is doubtful whether any stabilization in the price of wheat in the United States can be made as effective in the rest of the world as it can in cotton. New wheat fields are developing in Australia, in Argentina, in Canada. They are bidding for the European markets without favor. Pork is in an equally precarious position. Substitutes for lard in the form of vegetable oils are crowding the market. Argentine corn is begging the European pork producers to become self-sustaining in pork. Exports of ham have already vanished. It is needless to prolong the list of commodities which stand in imminent danger if there is interference with the economic forces that rule prices. Assuming under the most favorable conditions that the Stabilization Corporation works—an assumption that fortunately has little foundation in fact—its operations are fraught with peril.

Disposing abroad of wheat, pork, tobacco and some other export commodities in which the American farmer is not as strong as in cotton, is likely to be accom-

panied by losses. Senator Brookhart estimates these losses at about \$600,000,000 annually. He proposes that the government meet these losses through taxation. In part he justifies the loss as being "about equal to the subsidy" to railroads during the first six months after they were turned over to private ownership.

It is not probable that Mr. Hoover will give his assent to such losses. It may nevertheless be pertinent to point out that such a loss would be a "subsidy" to foreign manufacturers to compete with our domestic production. It would reduce the cost of living in Europe while it increased the cost of living in this country; it would lessen real wages here and increase real wages abroad. Aside from all other considerations, this extraordinary proposal would assist in giving economic advantage to American competitors.

Doubt may also be entertained as to the permanence of the European market for agricultural export. This permanence may be called into question with or without the equalization fee, with or without an export corporation.

As agriculture is carried on today in America there are grave doubts that the foreign markets can be maintained for pork, wheat and tobacco. Sound statesmanship should prepare either for a vanishing market abroad, or the development of those factors in American agriculture that will insure economic superiority.

The Federal Reserve System and Credit Control

In a discussion of the Federal Reserve System and the control of credit by several speakers at a meeting of the Economic Club of New York last Monday, Dr. B.M. Anderson Jr., Economist of the Chase National Bank, presented an analysis of conditions, a part of which is reprinted herewith. Dr. Anderson's description of the bank credit items involved in the support of the present bull stock market is useful as making clear certain realities of the inflated credit situation which have not been generally or adequately recognized by the public.—EDITOR THE ANNALIST.



ISCLAIMING a desire to act as arbiters of speculation, or of the values of securities, the Federal Reserve authorities have declared that they are concerned when speculative demands for credit force a rise in rates of interest for commercial borrowers. I believe that they may properly go much further than this. They have responsibility for the banking position of the country, and this banking position tends to be impaired when bank credit is used in great and growing quantity for speculative purposes. The risks of bank loans against securities are greater when security values are too high than they are when security values are reasonable, and the Federal Reserve authorities may, therefore, properly consider the level of security prices in framing their money market policy, just as they may properly consider with concern a speculation in commodities which sharply and suddenly raises commodity prices.

The individual banks, of course, endeavor to deal with this by the margins they require in connection with security loans and by the loan values they assign to securities, and I believe that our policy in this city with respect to these points has been very vigorous, and that our

loans are well margined. But it is also surely a legitimate matter of concern for the Federal Reserve authorities.

The Federal Reserve authorities may properly consider the decline in the percentage of bank assets eligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve banks which has taken place as this speculative move has gone on, as security values have mounted, and as commercial loans have actually declined in the portfolios of banks. The following figures are significant in this connection:

Percentage of Loans in National Banks Eligible for Rediscount of Federal Reserve Banks.

Date	United States	New York City	Chicago	Boston
June 30, 1923	30.2%	25.5%	36.5%	32.5%
1927	24.1%	20.4%	28.7%	17.5%
1928	21.6%	16.6%	18.1%	15.3%

Not only has the percentage of eligible paper to total loans and discounts declined, but also the percentage of government securities to other securities held has declined. For the national banks of the country, this percentage stood at 53.1 per cent on June 30, 1923, and at 40.5 per cent on June 30, 1928. Not nearly all, of course, of the government securities held are available as collateral for loans at the Federal Reserve banks, because part is already hypothecated as collateral at the Federal Reserve banks and part is pledged as security for government deposits, State deposits or trust department deposits.

In this connection, however, it is comforting to observe that since the end of 1926 the great city banks have improved their position with respect to the holdings of government securities, making a deliberate effort to offset the decline in eligible commercial paper by increasing the government securities held, at the expense of profits and in the interest of liquidity and sound banking.

The foregoing figures exhibit tendencies which are disquieting. The Federal Reserve authorities have every right to

take cognizance of them. I believe that the situation is still manageable. The tendencies have not yet gone so far that our banking system cannot work things out. But surely no one would contend that the Federal Reserve authorities, in the face of such tendencies, should wait until the situation becomes unmanageable before they attempt to correct it.

Power of the Federal Reserve to Control

The question has been raised of the ability of the Federal Reserve System to control the situation because of the large volume of "outside money" loaned at the Stock Exchange, amounting, when both the Federal Reserve figures and the Stock Exchange figures are combined, to \$3,884,000,000, a figure more than \$1,000,000,000 in excess of the \$2,824,000,000 loaned by American banks at the Stock Exchange. It is said that, while the Federal Reserve banks can control bank credit, they cannot control this "outside money."

The fallacy consists in the assumption that the so-called "brokers' loans" figures measure the dependence of the securities' market upon credit. They are, after all, only a small part of the total of loans against securities and of bank holdings of securities. For the country as a whole, it is not possible to give figures for the total of security loans, but some 600-odd great city banks alone on March 6 of this year had loans against securities of \$7,573,000,000, and, in addition, had holdings of securities of \$5,961,000,000, making a total of bank credit employed in the securities market for these 600-odd banks alone of \$13,534,000,000. For all the banks in the country the figure is very much greater.

Since Dec. 26 brokers' loans for account of others have increased about \$500,000,000, but since that same date collateral loans against securities for these 600-odd great city banks alone have also increased approximately \$500,000,000. The great bulk of bank loans against securities are made, not at the

money post in the Stock Exchange, but at the banks themselves. If the Federal Reserve banks can control the volume of bank credit, they can control the volume of credit available for security speculation.

Their power to control the volume of bank credit is beyond question. The total deposits of the commercial banks of the United States stand between \$43,000,000,000 and \$44,000,000,000, but the control of this is in a much smaller figure,

namely, the reserves of the member banks with the Federal Reserve System, which, on March 6, 1929, stood at \$2,350,000,000. This figure represents the deposits of the member banks with the Federal Reserve banks. If this figure is substantially diminished, liquidation of bank credits is compelled. If this figure is substantially increased, general bank credit can expand. An increase or decrease of \$100,000,000, or even \$50,000,000 in the total of member bank reserves

makes all the difference in the world in the money market. Money is tight when bank reserves are deficient. Money is easy when bank reserves are excessive.

Of these \$2,350,000,000 of member bank reserves, \$989,000,000 had been borrowed on March 6 from the Federal Reserve banks by rediscounting. An additional \$305,000,000 had been obtained from the Federal Reserve banks through the sale of acceptance liabilities of the banks, while an additional \$163,000,000

grew out of purchases by the Federal Reserve banks of government securities. Of the \$2,350,000,000 of reserves, \$1,457,000,000 thus rests on credit extended by the Federal Reserve authorities. If they will reduce the volume of credit which they have extended to the money market, they will proportionately contract member bank reserves; and, contracting member bank reserves, will compel a contraction of credit extended to the securities market. They have the power.

Merchandizing Electricity in an Illinois Town: Principles of Rate-making



LAWRENCEVILLE, a city of about 7,200 inhabitants in the southeastern part of Illinois, in which oil refining is the predominant industry, is supplied with electricity by the Central Illinois Public Service Company, which also operates the water supply and the local ice business. Power is obtained from the interconnected transmission system of the company.

Measured by wages, rents and the prices of staple commodities, Lawrenceville is a typical Middle Western town. Rents range from \$12.50 to \$40 per month, the most typical condition being the five or six room frame house at \$22.50. A very large proportion of the people own their homes. Annual incomes of industrial workers are said to range from \$1,200 to \$2,000, and the average cost of a six-room house with modern improvements is about \$3,500.

Competition to Be Met

Electricity in the domestic field meets the competition of gas which is sold for \$2.45 per M. C. F.¹ for the first 2,000 feet, with a reduction of 10 cents per M. C. F. up to 6,000, and the next 4,000 at \$1.90. This means that the average domestic customer using a gas range alone would have a monthly bill of about \$5. A good trade of bituminous coal is available at \$5.50 per ton delivered. Kerosene oil retails at 17½ cents per gallon, and by-product coke can be had at \$11 per ton. It is estimated that the percentage of families using each of these means of cooking during the year 1926 was approximately as follows:

Gas	45%
Coal	35%
Coke, oil, wood	16%
Electricity	4%

Out of a population of 7,200, the electric company had an average of 1,380 domestic customers during the year 1926, a ratio of 1 to 5.2, which is near the saturation point. The average annual consumption per customer was 360 kw.-hr. For lighting alone, the average consumption was 311 kw.-hr. The average use for cooking alone was 1,203 kw.-hr.

Two Electric Rate Schedules

Domestic electric service in Lawrenceville is supplied under two rate schedules, the domestic lighting rate and the cooking and heating rate. The former is a room demand rate as follows:

14 cents per kw.-hr. for 1.2 times the number of rooms (Example: 5x1.2 = 6).

8 cents per kw.-hr. for next block of same size.

7 cents per kw.-hr. for all excess.

Prompt payment discount: 1 cent per kw.-hr.

Minimum bill \$1 per month.

¹ Prior to May 1, 1926, maximum rate was \$2.25. The increase in price is recent, and has not, in all probability, shown its full effect in so short a time.

Under this rate an average customer's monthly bill would amount to about \$2.

6 kw.-hr. (5x1.2) at 14 cents.....	\$.84
6 kw.-hr. at 8 cents.....	.48
13 kw.-hr. at 7 cents.....	.91
	25
Discount 1 cent x 25 kw.-hr. ....	.25
Average price 7.9 cents....	\$1.98

The heating and cooking rate in 1926 was 11.7 cents per kw.-hr. for the first 10 kw.-hr. per month, and 3.7 cents for all energy in excess, subject to ½-cent discount; minimum bill \$24 per year up to 6 kw. connected load, plus \$4 for each additional kw. For a customer with a 5 kw. range and an average monthly use of 100 kw.-hr. this rate works out as follows:

10 kw.-hr. at 11.7 cents.....	\$1.17
90 kw.-hr. at 3.7 cents.....	3.33
	100
	\$4.50
Discount .5 cent x 100....	.50
Average rate 4 cents.	

On May 1, 1927, this rate was reduced to 10.5 cents for the first block and 3.5 cents for the second, with discount as above, so that at the present time the monthly bill of such a customer would be \$3.70 net, or 3.7 cents per kilowatt hour. The important point to note about this rate is that it is exclusively for cooking and heating, the customer being required to furnish a special circuit for this service with a minimum connected load of 2 kilowatt.

Reasons for Separate Rates

The economic justification of the strict separation of the lighting and heating services required by the rates in force in Lawrenceville rests upon the admitted difference in the characteristics of the lighting and heating markets. They are wholly different; the market for lighting and for small appliances is a rigid one, in which volume is only slightly influenced by price because experience seems to indicate that about as much energy for these purposes will be used at 8 or 9 cents as at 5 or 6 cents.

Before going further, it is important to be clear about what appliances should be included in the lighting group and what excluded. Personally I should include the following: sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, fans, percolators, radio chargers, sunbowls, grills, waffle irons, toasters, electric pads. These, with the lighting load, where the salesmanship has been expert, should consume from 350 to 400 kilowatt hours a year. A common figure is 30 kilowatt hours per month. This is only 1 kilowatt hour per day, and the difference between 9 cents and 5 cents, for example, is too small materially to affect the habits of an American household.

One good candle costs 10 cents and the value of electric lighting plus the use of all these small appliances is so far above the cost even at 9 cents per kilowatt hour, that the use is not substantially less than it would be at 5 cents. Hence the market for this block of current does not respond readily to price reduction, and as there is no possibility of resale, a relatively high price can be maintained.

Weakness of "Straddle" Rate

But the conditions are wholly different in the heating field. This market is highly competitive with gas, oil, coal, and coke, the prices of which in each locality determine the price at which electricity can be sold. In most places electricity cannot compete with these substitutes for water or house heating on a substantial scale, but the electric range has proved a successful competitor where pricing and selling has been skillful. This market is not only competitive, but elastic,—(that is, volume increases rapidly as price is reduced) so that its characteristics are wholly distinct from the lighting and small appliance market. This is, perhaps, the strongest reason for two distinct rate classifications. If the two markets are handled under one rate form which attempts to straddle both, one, or even both markets may suffer from bad price regulation,—and the markets are so unlike that the justice of two rates cannot be questioned.

As an example of the dilemma which might result from a joint rate, consider what has already happened in the lighting market. Within the last few years the potential energy consumption has been more than doubled by new devices like vacuum cleaners, radio batteries, &c. A two-part rate designed to include lighting alone in the high-priced block would now be letting half the present market slip through its fingers, and five years hence the loss may have doubled again. If the refrigerator, flat iron and washing machine are included with the other appliances carrying the high rate, as they are in Lawrenceville, the 25 kilowatt hour per month which would be adequate for lighting alone, would need to be expanded to 100 kilowatt hour, which would knock any combination rate into a cocked hat. These are powerful arguments against attempting to design a two-part rate which will develop two such dissimilar markets in the most profitable way.

Rate Difficulties on Each Side

It will be noticed that in my classification above I have excluded the refrigerator, flat iron and washing machine from the lighting group. This was deliberate. The iron and washer are kitchen tools, and are often most con-

veniently operated from an outlet on the electric range, so that, in the interests of domestic peace, it is wise to allow these to be operated from the range circuit even when a special rate schedule for cooking alone is in force. And I should favor the inclusion of the refrigerator also in the same circuit, because the load factor of this device is so good that a low price will show a profit; while the first cost of the appliance is so high that a great saving in ice and food must be shown in order to induce the customer to buy it. With these appliances excluded from the lighting class, the case for two separate rates is somewhat weakened. It must rest mainly upon the different characteristics of the two markets, and upon the probability that additions to the lighting group will be so great in the future as literally to disrupt a rate which attempts to combine the lighting group with the heating and cooking group.

There is no denying that there are some advantages in a single rate for all domestic uses. Two meters are expensive, and the differentiation in charges is difficult to explain to the average customer. But the fact that the two-part rate may be a subterfuge to disguise this differentiation is not sufficient justification for its existence. All that can be said with confidence is that there are advantages and disadvantages on each side of this rate structure controversy, and that each local manager should weigh them carefully and base his decision on local conditions.

The Development to Be Sought

Considering the development of the domestic market in Lawrenceville as a whole, and in the light of achievements in other parts of the country, it makes a creditable showing. In comparison with similar communities in poor old stogy New England the results are superior, and they do not suffer by comparison even with much larger New England cities. When compared with the towns studied in Alabama, the development of the domestic lighting and small appliance load is distinctly superior; while the average use of all customers, 360 as against 395, shows about 90 per cent. It is only in the cooking load that the comparison appears unfavorable, and this is probably due to the domestic and climatic conditions referred to above.

It seems fair to conclude, therefore, that tested in this way the development is well above the average. But is this the ideal test? Should this community and this management be compared with the existing standards of our day, or with some ideal standard to which men may aspire? Those who hitch their chariot to a star are in danger of being twitted off their feet so that they dangle in space head downward to the diversion of the multitude. Nevertheless, there have been captains of industry, and even captains of public utility industry, who kept their heads and their feet under these trying conditions and

have performed miracles. A little star-gazing, therefore, may do no harm.

Present Average Sales Too Small

Looked at in this perspective, the electric companies of the country have succeeded by dint of strenuous efforts in selling to each of their domestic customers about $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth of their goods a day. A great majority of their customers pay them \$1.50 a month or less, and as it probably costs more than one-third of this to make out and collect the bill, including meter reading, it may be gravely doubted whether in this field the companies are getting a new dollar for an old one. From my own experience with my ice man and my laundry man, both of whom refused to deliver when my monthly bills fell to this figure, I doubt whether men outside of the public utility business would regard the game as worth the candle. The electric companies have worked hard and spent good money to reach this point; but, looked at in this way, the result is pitiful, and seems to warrant the view taken by some operators that the domestic business is not worth what it costs to get it. But this is a mistaken view.

There is ten times as much business in the domestic field as has ever been obtained, and the initial steps necessary to obtain it have already been taken. Up to this time the companies have worked mainly to connect all possible customers to their lines, and though the saturation point has not been reached, many companies have one customer in every

five of population served. This part of the job has been done, and done well; but the next step is harder and will take a higher grade of salesmanship than has ever, I think, been developed in any industry. Most salesmen are trained to sell goods, which is an easy matter compared to what the utility salesman must now learn to do. He must sell ideas—a field heretofore occupied exclusively by the preacher, the teacher, and the prophet, not to mention the statesman—too often politician. In order to approximate complete development in the domestic field the idea of electricity as a saver of time and labor must be sold to the housewife; and before even a good beginning can be made, the salesman must be a master of all domestic economic problems, of which the budget is perhaps the simplest.

New Type of Electric Salesmanship Needed

The electric utility salesman of the future must have mastered, and be prepared to teach, the lessons of the domestic industrial revolution through which we have passed. The day of cheap domestic labor is gone. In this field, as in all others in America, a diminishing labor supply and consequent high wages require the substitution of machinery for hand work. This is the women's field, and most women are not mechanically minded; but where their own freedom is involved they are quick to learn, and the electric industry must teach them the uses of domestic machin-

ery before electric power in profitable volume can be sold in the home.

Such teaching must begin with an intimate knowledge of household budgets, not only in order to show the economies which electricity can produce, but also to connect these economies in the aggregate with the investment in equipment needed to accomplish them. It is a heavy charge, but one which the companies can do much to lighten when they see clearly what the investment is. For example, an electric refrigerator, one of the most profitable appliances, costs \$200 to \$300, a sum so large as to blockade the market except for the favored few. At the present time there are relatively few customers whose ice bill runs as high as \$40 a year, which is about the minimum with which electric refrigeration can compete, but this situation can, I think, be easily changed and may even correct itself. A little education would easily convince many housewives that a larger expenditure on this item would pay handsome dividends in better food and lower food costs. In a good electric refrigerator food keeps perfectly for astonishing lengths of time, so that it can be bought in larger quantities, thus saving both time and cash. It is my sincere belief that an electric refrigerator at present prices is a good investment for all middle and upper class families.

This is only one example, but I believe it can be duplicated with all the standard electric appliances and that with first class selling pressure the volume of the domestic load can be increased four-fold

within a comparatively short time. As the new investment for the electric companies would be comparatively small, the profit, even at what now seem low prices, should be handsome.

Sales Managers the Present Obstacle

But before salesmen can be trained to do such super-selling, the idea must be sold to the sales managers, and this is where the real obstacle stands. Few sales managers have as yet got beyond the idea of getting new customers and selling a few small tools. As a result, the companies have got a multitude of customers who are at present a burden to them, and the number is constantly growing. It is time to quit this business and to throw the whole power of the sales organization into building up the load of the old customers. To do this successfully, the companies must achieve a wholly new conception of the thing to be sold. It is an idea—a way of life—not an appliance that must be sold. New men of a type not now used as salesmen must be discovered and trained. This may be a slow and costly process at first, but it will pay in the long run, for volume such as has never been approached can be obtained in the domestic field, and it is a business in which trade depression is unknown.

Men who are looking for quick results will not find this prospect inviting, but our great electric utilities have not been built up by such men, but by men who looked to the future and built for generations to come.

The Week's Foreign Economic Developments From An American Point of View

By HENRY W. BUNN



BECAUSE of its peculiar significance, a very large part of my space below is devoted to that development of policy of the British General Electric Company, which is having so great a resound over the world.

That is a singular development in Spain. Students of the University of Madrid demonstrate riotously, more or less destructively, against the dictatorship. The police (whether or no absolutely constrained so to do) fire on a mob of them, wounding two. About half of their fellow-students strike in sympathy. The government closes the university. The students continue to demonstrate, but more discreetly, keeping clear of the police. The movement spreads to other university centres—Seville, Barcelona, &c. The government finds the explanation in vicious agitation from outside the student bodies; probably correctly. Apparently a good many students are languishing in quod, while the Dictator awaits the proper moment for exercise of his usual clemency.

The effects of the prolonged violent cold spell in Europe find doleful comment in reports of the European economy, especially the German.

A Sound Movie Trust embracing sound film companies of Germany, Great Britain and France—including Siemens-Halske, German General Electric, British and French Phototone—and with a combined capital investment of over \$100,000,000, has been formed. The film system to be promoted is the Movietone.

The world is about to witness a mighty contest for which all Europe will be the battlefield; a contest between General Motors and the Ford Company for automotive precedence in Europe. Of which more at some future time.

Especially prominent at this Spring's Leipzig Fair was the showing of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The Third National Kuomintang Congress convened at Nanking on the fifteenth. The dispatches have hinted the probability, nay, the near-certainty, of direst developments in that connection. So far, however, apparently, all has gone off quietly enough. But the hints were not purely bugaboos; a lamentable turn-up is quite possible still.

GERMANY

OUR commercial attaché in Berlin (Mr. F. W. Allport) forwards a depressing report of economic conditions in the Reich in February. Among the causes he cites the following: Doubt concerning the outcome of the deliberations of the Experts' Committee; withdrawal of foreign funds because of rising money rates in other countries; usual seasonal slackness; uncertainty as to trend of money; the internal political situation (prolonged cabinet crisis); delay in action on the budget (with its threat of important tax increases); the strained condition of the Federal Treasury (involving the necessity of heavy borrowings in the open money market), and (not least) the terribly severe weather, causing almost complete shutdown of outdoor work. I quote:

The slack condition of business is reflected among other things in increased unemployment, insolvencies and defaults, reduced car loadings and security trading. Recipients of unemployment relief numbered 2,300,000 on Feb. 15, which is the highest since stabilization, not excluding the crisis period in the early part of 1926. The number of unemployed on Jan. 15 was 2,029,000, and on Feb. 15, 1928, it was 1,300,000. It is estimated that about one-third of the present un-

employment is caused by cold weather.

Bankruptcies in January and February totaled 1,635 and receiverships 616, as compared with 1,458 and 382, respectively, during the corresponding period last year. The value of protested drafts in January and February totaled 21,900,000 marks, as against 16,300,000 marks in the corresponding period of last year.

Security quotations are declining; the stock quotation index at the end of February stood at 128, as compared with 130 at the end of January, 135 at the end of February a year ago, and 177 at the end of April, 1927. Bond quotations are steadier but also weak; the bond index now stands at 99, as against 101 a year ago and 110 in April, 1927.

February car loadings are unexpectedly low, considering that as a result of frozen waterways practically all transportation is by rail. Loadings during the first three weeks of February had a weekly average of 752,000, as compared with 854,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

February car loadings are unexpectedly low, considering that as a result of frozen waterways practically all transportation is by rail. Loadings during the first three weeks of February had a weekly average of 752,000, as compared with 854,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

Hamburg is now the second greatest port in the world in respect of "registered tonnage of incoming foreign traffic" (the standard basis of comparison), having during 1928 passed Antwerp, then Rotterdam, and finally London. The 1928 figure for Hamburg is 21,488,000, as against 21,313,000 for London, 20,450,000 for Rotterdam and 20,055,000 for Antwerp. The figure for New York is 39,000,000. Hamburg's gain in 1928 was 9½ per cent; 17,268 vessels entered, more by 677 than in 1927. Her highest pre-war figure was 14,000,000 (in 1913); the figure in 1919 was 1,488,000.

Under certain provisions of the Treaty of Versailles commission consisting of one Czechoslovak, one German and one Briton is about to establish a free port for Czechoslovakia within the confines of the free port of Hamburg, Czechoslo-

vakia to pay an annual rental therefor over ninety-nine years. It is expected that this will result in diversion to Hamburg of perhaps a million tons of shipping now entering Trieste annually.

In 1919 the total value of exports from Hamburg was the equivalent of about \$29,000,000. In 1927 it was \$39,000,000. In 1928 it was \$47,200,000.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE chief features of the Board of Trade's report of foreign trade for February, 1929, are as follows:

Total imports were valued at £91,340,-

Continued on Page 552

We have prepared a Booklet entitled

"Introduction to the Investment Trust"

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

Annual Report for the Year Ended December 31, 1928.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

New York, N. Y., March 19, 1929.

To the Stockholders of

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION:

We submit the following report of your Company's operations covering the calendar year 1928:

Cash dividends were paid of \$4.00 per share totaling \$1,884,784.00.

At the Directors' Meeting in December Dividend No. 15 was declared of \$1.00 per share in cash and also five per cent. in stock. Both dividends were paid January 15, 1929, to the stockholders of record on December 28, 1928. The stock dividend was 23,916 shares and increased the outstanding stock on January 15, 1929, to 503,224 shares. In 1928 the outstanding stock was increased by 3,700 shares (of which 1,000 shares were mentioned in the last Annual Report), sold and issued to employees of the Company.

In April, 1928, the stockholders were given rights to purchase at \$15.00 per share one share of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited, stock for each two shares of Newmont stock held of record March 31, 1928.

Mining exploration was prosecuted throughout the year. No mines were acquired during the year but work is proceeding vigorously on three properties in the development of which the corporation has accepted substantial participations.

Previous contacts and interests in Africa enabled the Corporation to acquire a substantial stock interest in Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., a British corporation organized to acquire the interests of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and of its associates, in Northern Rhodesian copper properties. The shareholding so acquired is additional to your indirect ownership in Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., held by virtue of your ownership in Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

The report of the Treasurer with the Profit and Loss Statement for the calendar year 1928 and the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1928, follow.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles F. Ayer
President.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

Profit and Loss Statement for the Year ended December 31, 1928

EARNINGS:	
Dividends	\$1,849,063.12
Interest	192,123.88
Other Profits Realized	6,287,436.36
Total Earnings	\$8,328,623.36
EXPENSES:	
Taxes paid and Reserves for Federal Income Tax for the year 1928	\$716,522.03
Administrative and Office Expense and Salaries	129,080.45
Expenditures for Investigations and Work done on ventures abandoned during the year (net)	44,663.07
Total Expenses and Reserves	890,265.55
Net Profit for the Year 1928—Carried to Earned Surplus Account	\$7,438,357.81

EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended December 31, 1928.

Balance—January 1st, 1928	\$20,984,219.70
Deduct—Sundry Adjustments	119.00
Add—Net Profit for the year, as above	\$7,438,357.81
Deduct—Cash Dividends declared in 1928—Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15.	\$1,910,132.00
Stock Dividend, payable January 15, 1929, at par.	239,154.00
Balance—December 31, 1928, carried to Balance Sheet	\$26,273,172.51

NOTE. Officers and Employees of the Corporation hold options to purchase 5,400 shares of the 296,776 shares Common Stock held in its Treasury.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS.

We have audited the books and accounts of Newmont Mining Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1928, have verified the cash and securities owned and have examined the other items of Assets and Liabilities.

We certify that the foregoing Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Statement, and Statement of Earned Surplus are in accordance with the books and, in our opinion, set forth correctly the financial position of Newmont Mining Corporation as at December 31, 1928, and the results of its operations for the year 1928.

BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.

Accountants and Auditors.

New York, March 5, 1929.

TREASURER'S REPORT

New York City, March 19, 1929.

MR. CHARLES F. AYER, President,
NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION,
14 Wall Street,
New York City.

DEAR SIR:

I submit my report consisting of Profit and Loss Statement for the calendar year 1928 and a Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1928, duly certified by Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., Accountants and Auditors.

Among the "Stocks of Listed Dividend-Paying Corporations" and "Stocks of Listed Non-Dividend-Paying Corporations," shown in the Balance Sheet, are shares of

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited
Calumet & Arizona Mining Company
Continental Oil Company
Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited
Kennecott Copper Corporation
Magma Copper Company
New Cornelia Copper Company
Ohio Oil Company
Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd.
Standard Oil Company of California
Texas Gulf Sulphur Company

The total market value of the "Listed" stocks owned on December 31, 1928, was \$62,203,588.60 based on quoted prices on that date for these stocks on the Exchanges where listed.

Respectfully submitted,
H. E. DODGE,
Treasurer.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1928

ASSETS:	
Cash	\$3,314,878.79
New York City and Domestic Corporation Bonds, at Cost	1,152,712.67
Stocks of Listed Dividend-Paying Corporations, at Cost	23,517,969.30
(Market Value December 31, 1928, \$50,426,370.60)	
Stocks of Listed Non-Dividend-Paying Corporations, at Cost	7,064,938.73
(Market Value December 31, 1928, \$11,777,218.00)	
Miscellaneous Stocks of Corporations and Other Undertakings, at Cost	1,668,138.00
Other Assets	53,453.98
Total Assets	\$36,772,091.47

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

LIABILITIES:	
Accounts Payable	\$27,432.89
Dividend No. 15, payable January 15, 1929	478,308.00
Reserves for Taxes	810,438.07
Total Liabilities	\$1,316,178.96
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:	
*Common Stock, 800,000 shares, par value \$10.00 each. Authorized and Issued	\$8,000,000.00
Less—In Treasury	\$3,206,914.00
Deduct—Stock Dividend payable January 15, 1929	239,154.00
	2,967,760.00
Capital Surplus	\$5,032,240.00
Earned Surplus	4,150,500.00
	26,273,172.51
Total Liabilities, Capital and Surplus	\$36,772,091.47

The Week's Foreign Economic Developments From an American Point of View

Continued from Page 550

000; exports of British products, £55,660,000; re-exports, foreign goods, £10,300,000; total exports, £65,960,000; excess of imports, £25,380,000.

Exports of British products totaled less in value than those of January, 1929, by £11,219,607; re-exports were greater by £489,818; imports were less by £24,724,145; the excess of imports was less by £13,993,856.

Exports of British products in February, 1929, were valued at £55,660,000; in January, 1929, at £66,879,607; in December, 1928, at £60,390,000; in November, 1928, at £63,766,502; in October, 1928, at £64,310,000; in September, 1928, at £56,620,000.

Imports in February, 1929, were valued at £91,340,000; in January, 1929, at £116,064,145; in December, 1928, at £101,450,000; in November, 1928, at £106,855,875; in October, 1928, at £102,640,000; in September, 1928, at £87,680,000.

Exports of British products in February, 1929, totaled less in value than those of February, 1928, by £1,576,148. Imports in February, 1929, totaled less in value than those of February, 1928, by £7,508,374.

The largest month's export since the war was £137,451,904, in July, 1920; the smallest was £23,152,238, in June, 1922.

The largest month's import since the war was £183,098,338, in July, 1920; the smallest was £69,384,957, in February, 1922.

Obviously 'twas a cruel slump in February. I postpone discussion of the causes, merely remarking that the almost unprecedentedly severe weather will probably be found the major cause.

On March 13, at a meeting in London of shareholders of the British General Electric Company, Ltd., it was voted to restrict a new issue of 1,600,000 shares of the company to persons of British nationality. It would seem that (the new issue not considered) Americans hold 1,500,000 shares in the company, as against 800,000 held by Britons. But only Britons, I believe, have voting rights. The meeting was stormy, not only American shareholders in a block but individual Britons also protesting, the latter calling in question the honesty of the proposed action and predicting dire effects on Anglo-American relations. However, there were only ten dissenting votes. Says Sir Hugo Hirst, chairman of the meeting:

I am sorry to have to be a pioneer in this matter, but I am satisfied that I shall have imitators either voluntarily or through legislation. I know of no other way to preserve the character of this business. I regret that this action has apparently given umbrage in certain quarters, but I believe that the criticism is due to misunderstanding of our objects.

During the past twelve months a development has occurred which none of the directors ever anticipated. Suddenly, without our knowledge or assent, dealings in our shares began on the Curb Market in New York. We immediately took steps to insure that any attempt to secure foreign control should be made impossible. Despite that, purchases in the United States continued, raising the price of our shares abnormally. When we considered the situation, we realized that we had been deprived of more than 60 per cent, if not more, of our ordinary shareholders.

The General Electric Company has always been regarded as a strictly British concern and has derived no small amount of its strength from the cooperation it received from British shareholders in

both the home and Empire markets. It is therefore absolutely vital that, apart from control, its British character should be preserved.

The following article by a British financial expert, which appeared in The London Daily Chronicle of March 15, is extremely interesting in the above connection:

The decision of the General Electric Company to restrict its new issue of shares to British subjects strikes a blow at the position of London as the world's financial centre. There are no two opinions about this matter among responsible authorities in London. Unfortunately, the General Electric directors seem to have insulated their minds against the shock of City opinion. Sir Hugo Hirst and his colleagues must realize that the campaign against foreign shareholders has not only shocked City opinion but has offended the British sense of fair play.

The campaign started last Summer. The General Electric directors were apparently annoyed at the rise in the market price of the shares which took place about ten days before the announcement of the increased dividend. The rise occurred because a New York financial house, without the knowledge of Sir Hugo Hirst, had bought a block of General Electric shares and started dealings on the New York Curb market.

There is nothing improper about the introduction of British industrial shares to the New York market. There is much to be said for it, and even the British Treasury agreed last year to listing the British Government funding loan in New York. Every purchase of sterling securities by American investors goes to support our American exchange and brings financial business to London.

Sir Hugo fails to appreciate fully the national advantages of American participation in British securities. He is imbued only with the idea that the General Electric becomes strong when shares are held by people who are users of its products and who take an interest in its development. His ideal is to see it a national institution. Hence at the general meeting last year Sir Hugo declared it would be an embarrassment if too big a proportion of its shares were held in non-British hands and at an extraordinary general meeting in August the foreign shareholders were actually deprived of their votes.

It seems extraordinary that American shareholders did not object strongly against this revolutionary act of disfranchisement. It is a common enough practice to limit the voting rights of foreign shareholders. For example, to comply with Swedish law the great Swedish watch company in issuing shares in London and other international centres has always limited voting rights to one-thousandth of a vote per share, while Swedish-owned shares receive one vote per share. No objection ever has been raised to this practice. To deprive foreign shareholders of the right to vote at all is revolutionary. It is a step which British holders of foreign securities would describe as financial Bolshevism.

If there were doubts that the interest of Americans in General Electric was anything more than that of honest and peaceful investment, Sir Hugo Hirst himself dispelled them by the statement that since the disfranchisement of foreign shareholders last year American buying of General Electric shares has increased steadily until it is estimated that 60 per cent of the ordinary share capital is in American investors' hands.

Before August, 1928, 40,000 General Electric shares were held in New York. Today the number is 1,500,000. Despite the fact that these 1,500,000 shares possess no votes, so that there is no question of control of the company passing into foreign hands, General Electric decided to exclude them from participation in the new issue on bonus terms. This issue of 1,600,000 shares is intended to provide funds for repayment in 1931 of £3,249,600 7 per cent mortgage debenture stock. How could this issue be limited to the British public only without creating a scandal?

The company found a way out by selling 1,500,000 shares of the new issue to the British Foreign and Colonial Corporation at £2 per share, leaving it to allot the shares at a price not exceeding £2 2s to such British subjects as it thinks fit, but with definite instructions to distribute the shares among the greatest number of applicants without regard to whether they are shareholders or not.

The extraordinary fact is that at the time this issue was announced the market price of General Electric shares was 65 shillings. Who has ever heard of a company offering a bonus issue to the outside public without permitting all its own shareholders to participate? Such a practice is illegal in some countries. Yet General Electric has decided upon this extraordinary course because to offer shares to its British shareholders would have meant actually defrauding its American shareholders. To spite the face of its American shareholders the company has cut off the nose of its British shareholders.

Sir Hugo Hirst can argue that it is no fault of his that American buying should carry the price of General Electric shares far above their intrinsic investment value. The price this year has been as high as 80 shillings, and on the basis of existing dividends of 10 per cent Sir Hugo may argue that 42 shillings is a more reasonable valuation than 80 shillings. But the Stock Exchange always looks ahead, and despite recent events still values General Electric shares at 52 shillings and 6 pence. Issue of the new shares at 42 shillings is therefore giving away a bonus of which the American shareholders are deprived absolutely, although the British shareholders may participate by subscribing to the new issue.

The consequences of this discrimination may be serious if foreign companies in which British investors are interested retaliate or follow General Electric's example. The extent of our foreign holdings is enormous. The Board of Trade has just estimated that the net income from overseas investment is £285,000,000 a year. If British shareholders were to be deprived of voting rights and subscription rights in foreign companies it would bring heavy loss to the national income and wealth.

It is quite true that General Electric occupies an important position in the British electrical industry and that that industry contributes to the national wealth. But the City of London is also contributing to the national income and its earnings depend upon the extent to which its financial machinery is used as an international centre for investment business. The London Stock Exchange is one of the most important parts in that financial mechanism and, if it cannot guarantee the foreign capitalist free dealings in British securities because of restrictions which British companies impose, the London Stock Exchange will lose its position as an international market and business will flow to other centres.

It is these broad national considerations which seem lost on Sir Hugo Hirst and his colleagues in their desire to be 100 per cent British. Sir Hugo may succeed in making the share register of General Electric British, but not without offending the British sense of fair dealing and damaging the prestige of London.

Ah! Sir Hugo has lent his ears to the multitudinous protests from all direc-

tions; from the London Economist and Times and Observer, etc., etc., as well as the American shareholders. The arrangement for disposition of the new shares has been suspended and will probably be set aside, and negotiations are afoot looking to "full protection of the rights of American investors" in the company; i. e., it is proposed to assure British control without prejudice to foreign capital. A plausible enough rumor has it that the Bank of England itself intervened.

CHINA

THE year 1927 was the first year since 1918 of decline in Chinese customs collections. But the ground lost was more than recovered in 1928. The total of collections in 1928 was Haikwan Taels 82,332,000 (about \$58,200,000). All foreign loan services secured on the customs revenues were met in 1928; and the same of similarly secured domestic loans. Despite continuance of piracy, brigandage, like and squeeze, and the unspeakable condition of the railways, trade made very notable recovery in the twenty-one provinces, especially on the Yangtze and in the area economically tributary to Canton, while in Manchuria it continued to boom on. The anti-Japanese boycott has resulted in supplanting of Japanese goods in some lines by other foreign goods; but the latter are not expected to hold the ground so gained, in view of the Japanese advantages of lower costs of production and shorter transportation. Though export as a whole advanced in 1928, not so of coolie export, one of its important branches, which declined because of conditions in the Malay rubber industry.

JAPAN

FINANCIAL consolidation, in recovery from the crisis, made gratifying progress during 1928.

The budget estimates for the fiscal year 1930 (begins April 1, 1929) show expenditures estimated at 1,752,816,000 yen, revenues at 1,580,138,000. The deficit is to be met partly by a loan, partly by the surplus from the preceding fiscal year.

The national debt was increased by 379,000,000 yen to 5,766,000,000 during the first eleven months of 1928.

Money was easy through 1928, and short loans were offered at the lowest rate of record. Despite a certain strain, note expansion was strictly curbed.

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 20, 1928, imports totaled 2,120,496,000 yen in value, exports 1,909,781,000. Imports were greater by 17,000,000 yen than for the corresponding period of 1927, exports less by 16,000,000. The foreign trade showing for the latter part of the year was especially discouraging.

The American Founders Group of Companies

A BROCHURE under this title, just published by Harris, Forbes & Co., describes the history, growth, policies, earnings and capitalization of American Founders Corporation and its affiliated investment companies, which have combined resources exceeding \$150,000,000. Copies may be obtained from Harris, Forbes & Co., or from

AMERICAN FOUNDERS CORPORATION

50 Pine Street

New York

Outstanding Features in the Commodities

The Commodity Price Level

A Review of the Week Ended Tuesday, March 19, 1929.



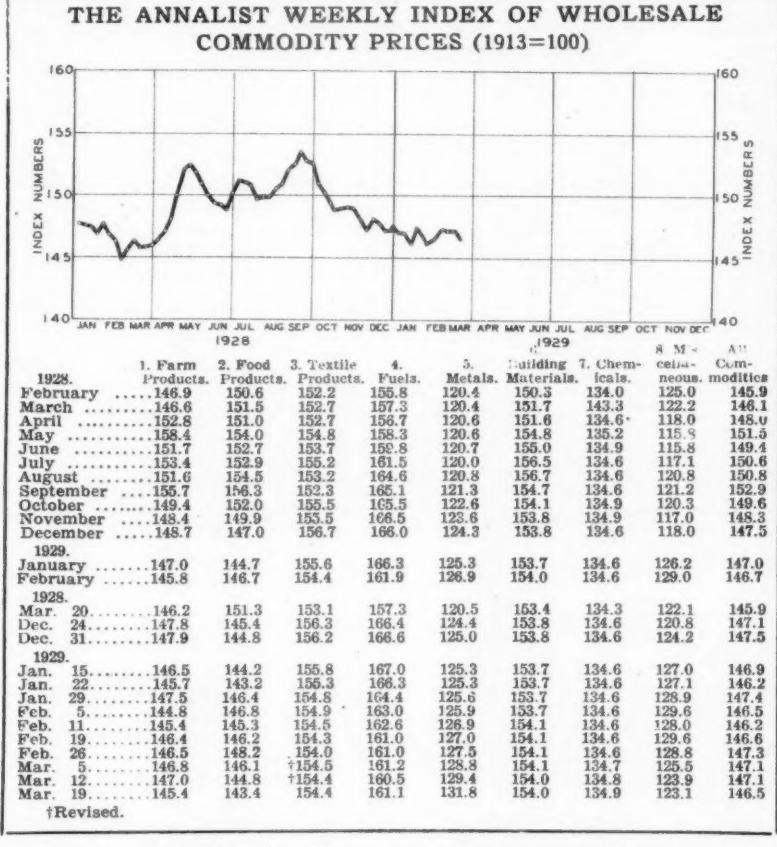
CONTRIBUTING to a reduction in THE ANNALIST Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices this week were marked declines in the farm and food products and in the miscellaneous indexes which were more than enough to overbalance higher values of metals and fuels. The resulting index this week stands at 146.5 compared with 147.1 on March 12.

Outstanding among the declines in farm products—there were no advances—were reductions of 5 cents in the price of wheat; 3 cents in the price of corn; 1-3 of a cent in the price of cot-

downward, while the prices of pork products show a marked increase. The price of coffee has tended lower in spite of the strength shown in future contracts, and the prices of sugar and eggs have been generally downward. Lard and cotton oil have sought higher levels, while the trends of other foods have been mixed.

The end of the price-cutting war in California has helped to strengthen the price of gasoline this week, but the price of crude petroleum declined in the face of what appears to be another program of restricted production.

Increases in the price of copper have become so frequent that they are almost taken as a matter of course. This week the change amount to 2 cents a pound,



ton; and 9 cents in the price of hogs. These commodities were primarily responsible for the marked decline which occurred in the index of this group, although small declines also occurred in the prices of barley, oats, lambs and eggs. The price of hides, which has figured in such a spectacular decline in several months past, remained steady at 14½ cents for the fourth consecutive week. The price of wheat, which is now 11 cents below the year's high, is still a few cents higher than at the turn of the year, while the price of rye, within 3 cents of the high point for the year, is nearly 10 cents above the year's opening. Egg prices, despite the small volume in storage, continues to decline.

The index of food products declined to 143.4 this week from 144.8 last week as a result of large declines in the prices of beef products, butter and flour, and moderately lower prices of veal, coffee, eggs and cottonseed oil, which were only partially offset by higher prices of some of the pork products and apples. So far this year the prices of beef products have been

the largest increase in one week since the post-war period of inflation, and a further increase of 1 cent occurred after the date of this index. The producers are virtually sold out as far ahead as July, and while consumers are trying to book orders for August and after, the producers seem to be unwilling to accept such orders at the present time. Lead and zinc, which are more or less closely associated with copper, are also firmer. The price of lead was increased ½ cent to 7¾ cents, while the price of zinc rose 2½ points to 6.35 cents. Pig iron, on the other hand, declined 9 cents a ton, which is the first change in eight weeks.

The price of rubber continued the decline of the past two weeks, and it is now 2% cents below the high point of the year established on Feb. 26.

DAILY SPOT PRICES

	Cotton.	Wheat.	Corn.	Hogs.
March 12	21.35	1.60%	1.17%	11.58
March 13	21.45	1.60%	1.16%	11.53
March 14	21.45	1.59%	1.16%	11.21
March 15	21.55	1.60%	1.16%	11.56
March 16	21.35	1.59%	1.16%	11.86
March 18	21.05	1.56%	1.15%	11.68
March 19	21.15	1.55%	1.14	11.49

*Middling, New York. †No. 2 red, New York. ‡No. 2 yellow, New York. \$Day's average, Chicago.

Speculative Commodity Markets

Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Rubber, Silk, Sugar, Coffee



COTTON—A combination of fair weather, uncertainty as to total of ginnings, some slowing up in the industry abroad, together with a slackening in distribution of finished goods, has created a state of irregularity in the cotton futures market, but a recovery at the end of the week left prices only slightly below the opening.

It was to be expected that with the return of favorable weather there would be a temporary recession in prices owing to the character of the recent rise which was based partly on the prevalence of the opposite condition. The effects of the delay in preparation, however, are still present, and, no doubt, they will have some adverse influence on the growth of the new crop. To those less optimistically inclined, though, there is solace to be found in the potential condition of the soil.

The flooded areas in the cotton States outside of Georgia and Alabama are estimated to cover from 100,000 to 400,000 acres, while those in Georgia and Alabama are placed at 250,000 acres. If these areas do not produce any cotton this year their effect on the total crop may account for a loss of 200,000 to 300,000 bales.

The underlying position of cotton, however, remains fundamentally strong. Spinners' takings of American cotton are 579,000 bales more than the same time last season, and exports are over 1,000,000 more. Consumption is very large,

industry abroad last week both in spinning activity and in distribution of goods. Reports from Italy, France, Germany and the United Kingdom show that all are experiencing a slower demand for cloths, though South America and China continue to buy fair amounts in Manchester. While spinners' takings in the four countries mentioned above show a reduction of 27,000 bales from the previous week, those of Japan and China show an increase nearly as great.

Range of Cotton Future Prices.

	Mar.	May	July
	High.	Low.	High.
Mar. 11.	21.42	21.20	21.45
Mar. 12.	21.31	21.05	21.32
Mar. 13.	21.27	21.09	21.29
Mar. 14.	21.33	21.10	21.33
Mar. 15.	21.32	21.18	21.30
Mar. 16.	21.28	21.06	21.24
Mar. 17.	21.42	21.05	21.45
Mar. 18.	21.00	20.78	20.93
Mar. 19.	21.01	20.85	20.97
Mar. 20.	21.28	20.89	21.22
Mar. 21.	20.98	21.00	20.92
Mar. 22.	20.92	20.93	20.45
Mar. 23.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 24.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 25.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 26.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 27.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 28.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 29.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 30.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 31.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 32.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 33.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 34.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 35.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 36.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 37.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 38.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 39.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 40.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 41.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 42.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 43.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 44.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 45.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 46.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 47.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 48.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 49.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 50.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 51.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 52.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 53.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 54.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 55.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 56.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 57.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 58.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 59.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 60.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 61.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 62.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 63.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 64.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 65.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 66.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 67.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 68.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 69.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 70.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 71.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 72.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 73.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 74.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 75.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 76.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 77.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 78.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 79.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 80.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 81.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 82.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 83.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 84.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 85.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 86.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 87.	20.92	20.93	20.48
Mar. 88.	20.92	20.93	20.4

raw cotton, have indicated a heavier tendency.

The domestic manufacturers, however, are still operating at a very high rate, which may partly be occasioned by the early approach of Easter. The New Bedford mills, for example, are operating at 89 per cent of capacity, with more looms in use than in several years. Most mills now have a sufficient backlog of orders to insure high operations for six or eight weeks.

The total cotton crop for the season of 1928-9, as represented by ginnings, amounted to 14,269,000 running bales, which, when expressed in equivalent 500-pound bales, totaled 14,450,000 bales. It had been expected for some time that the government estimate of 14,373,000 bales made in December would receive substantial confirmation at this time, and, as will be seen, there is only a discrepancy of 77,000 bales.

SILK

STOCKS of raw silk in Yokohama and Kobe increased 3,500 bales during the first half of March in spite of the fact that shipments were about 1,000 bales larger. The present stocks, however, are 6,400 bales smaller than on March 15 last year. The season's shipments to March 15 amount to 413,500 bales, which is approximately 37,000 bales more than those of the same period last year.

A fair demand for raw silk has continued in evidence, but the unfavorable supply situation has not permitted an appreciation in prices; in fact, this factor, it would appear, seems to be responsible for a certain amount of heaviness this week.

Trading continues in a much smaller volume than was characteristic of the months of January and February. Prices at the close of the week were 3 to 6 cents under the highs made early in the week. While the domestic spot market has remained steady, the price of sainyu spot in Yokohama dropped 10 yen to 1,410.

Range of Silk Future Prices.

	Mar.	— Apr.	May —	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 11.	5.00	4.99	4.99	4.98
Mar. 12.	4.99	4.97	5.00	4.99
Mar. 13.	5.02	5.02	5.03	5.01
Mar. 14.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Mar. 15.	5.01	5.01	4.99	4.98
Mar. 16.	4.99	4.98	4.98	4.98
Wk's rge.	5.02	4.97	5.03	4.98
Mar. 18.			5.00	5.00
Mar. 19.	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.98
Mar. 20.	4.98	4.98	4.97	4.97
close.	4.976	5.00	4.979	4.98
July —				
High.				
Mar. 11.	4.90	4.90		
Mar. 12.	4.92	4.91	4.86	4.86
Mar. 13.	4.94	4.94		
Mar. 14.				
Mar. 15.	4.90	4.90	4.86	4.86
Mar. 16.				
Wk's rge.	4.94	4.90	4.86	4.86
Mar. 18.			4.84	4.84
Mar. 19.			4.84	4.84
Mar. 20.	4.88	4.87	4.85	4.84
close.	4.886	4.89	4.836	4.86
Aug. —				
High.				
Mar. 11.	4.90	4.90		
Mar. 12.	4.92	4.91	4.86	4.86
Mar. 13.	4.94	4.94		
Mar. 14.				
Mar. 15.	4.90	4.90	4.86	4.86
Mar. 16.				
Wk's rge.	4.94	4.90	4.86	4.86
Mar. 18.			4.84	4.84
Mar. 19.			4.84	4.84
Mar. 20.	4.88	4.87	4.85	4.84
close.	4.886	4.89	4.836	4.86
Sep. —				
High.				
Mar. 11.	4.90	4.90		
Mar. 12.	4.92	4.91	4.86	4.86
Mar. 13.	4.94	4.94		
Mar. 14.				
Mar. 15.	4.90	4.90	4.86	4.86
Mar. 16.				
Wk's rge.	4.94	4.90	4.86	4.86
Mar. 18.			4.84	4.84
Mar. 19.			4.84	4.84
Mar. 20.	4.88	4.87	4.85	4.84
close.	4.886	4.89	4.836	4.86

WHEAT

MORE favorable weather conditions over the Winter wheat belt, together with a lower rate of disappearance of the commodity into consumptive channels have had a depressing effect on the price of wheat, and future contracts are about 2 cents lower than the best prices of the week.

The total Winter wheat acreage planted this year in thirteen countries, in accordance with opinion, shows a reduction of 5,172,000 acres from last year, which leaves the figure at 116,411,000 acres. The acreage of eight European countries amounts to 36,687,000, against 36,940,000 in 1928, while that of India is about 5 per cent below the second estimate last year. Field work is delayed all over

Europe, owing to the protracted Winter, and damage is reported to the crops of the Danubian Valley, particularly in Rumania, while rains are needed in India.

Production in forty-seven countries last year of 3,683,816,000 bushels is 5.4 per cent less than in the previous year.

Range of Grain Future Prices.

	Mar.	— May	July —	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 11.	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.25
Mar. 12.	1.26	1.23	1.30	1.27
Mar. 13.	1.27	1.25	1.31	1.29
Mar. 14.	1.26	1.25	1.31	1.29
Mar. 15.	1.26	1.25	1.30	1.29
Mar. 16.	1.26	1.25	1.30	1.29
Wk's rg.	1.27	1.23	1.31	1.27
Mar. 18.	1.24	1.23	1.29	1.31
Mar. 19.	1.24	1.23	1.29	1.31
Mar. 20.	1.23	1.22	1.27	1.31
Mar. 21.			1.20	1.29
close.	1.23	1.27		1.30
Range for 1929	1.29	1.12	1.33	1.15
Fe. 15.	Ja. 5.	Fe. 15.	Ja. 5.	Fe. 21.
Ja. 5.				

	Mar.	— May	July —	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 11.	1.34	1.32		
Mar. 12.	1.35	1.32		
Mar. 13.	1.36	1.34		
Mar. 14.	1.35	1.33		
Mar. 15.	1.36	1.34		
Mar. 16.	1.36	1.34		
Week's range				
Mar. 18.	1.33	1.31		
Mar. 19.	1.32	1.31		
Mar. 20.	1.32	1.31		
close.	1.33	1.31		
Range for 1929	1.36	1.12	1.33	1.16
Fe. 15.	Ja. 5.	Fe. 15.	Ja. 5.	Fe. 21.
Ja. 5.				

	Mar.	— May	July —	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 11.	1.34	1.32		
Mar. 12.	1.35	1.32		
Mar. 13.	1.36	1.34		
Mar. 14.	1.35	1.33		
Mar. 15.	1.36	1.34		
Mar. 16.	1.36	1.34		
Week's range				
Mar. 18.	1.33	1.31		
Mar. 19.	1.32	1.31		
Mar. 20.	1.32	1.31		
close.	1.33	1.31		
Range for 1929	1.36	1.12	1.33	1.16
Fe. 15.	Ja. 5.	Fe. 15.	Ja. 5.	Fe. 21.
Ja. 5.				

	Mar.	— May	July —	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 11.	1.47	1.46	1.50	1.49
Mar. 12.	1.47	1.46	1.50	1.49
Mar. 13.	1.47	1.46	1.50	1.49
Mar. 14.	1.47	1.47	1.49	1.48
Mar. 15.	1.47	1.47	1.49	1.48
Mar. 16.	1.47	1.47	1.49	1.48
Wk's rg.	1.47	1.46	1.50	1.48
Mar. 18.	1.46	1.45	1.49	1.48
Mar. 19.	1.45	1.44	1.48	1.47
Mar. 20.	1.45	1.44	1.48	1.47
close.	1.46	1.45	1.49	1.48
Range for 1929	1.47	1.45	1.50	1.46
Ja. 26.	Mr. 4.	Ja. 26.	Mr. 4.	Ja. 26.
Ja. 26.				

	Mar.	— May	July —	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 11.	1.47	1.46	1.49	1.48
Mar. 12.	1.47	1.46	1.49	1.48
Mar. 13.	1.47	1.46	1.49	1.48
Mar. 14.	1.47	1.46	1.49	1.48
Mar. 15.	1.47	1.46	1.49	1.48
Mar. 16.	1.47	1.46	1.49	1.48
Week's range				
Mar. 18.	1.46	1.45	1.49	1.48
Mar. 19.	1.45	1.44	1.48	1.47
Mar. 20.	1.45	1.44	1.48	1.47
close.	1.46	1.45	1.49	1.48
Range for 1929	1.47	1.45	1.49	1.46
Ja. 26.	Mr. 4.	Ja. 26.	Mr. 4.	Ja. 26.
Ja. 26.				

	Mar.	— May	July —	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 11.	1.47	1.46	1.49	1.48
Mar. 12.	1.47	1.46	1.49	1.48
Mar. 13.	1.47	1.46	1.49	1.48
Mar. 14.	1.47	1.46	1.49	1.48
Mar. 15.	1.47	1.46	1.49	1.48
Mar. 16.	1.47	1.46	1.49	1.48
Week's range				
Mar. 18.	1.46	1.45	1.49	1.48
Mar. 19.	1.45	1.44	1.48	1.47
Mar. 20.	1.45	1.44	1.48	1.47
close.				

News of American Securities



ARNINGS — Annual reports for 1928 by the two largest steel companies in the country, the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, were made public March 18, showing that the former did a gross business last year of \$1,374,443,433 and the latter \$294,778,287. Both showed a substantial improvement over 1927, although neither established a new high record in total volume or net earnings. The Steel Corporation's sales in 1927 totaled \$1,310,392,861, while Bethlehem in that year did an aggregate business of \$271,502,891.

Earnings of the two corporations as disclosed in the annual reports are substantially the same as shown in preliminary statements already published. The Steel Corporation's net income last year was \$126,967,623, against \$105,418,368 in 1927, while Bethlehem's net income of \$18,585,922 in 1928 compares with \$15,826,142 in the preceding year. The Steel Corporation's 1928 earnings were equivalent to \$12.50 a share on common stock and Bethlehem's to \$6.52 a share.

The Steel Corporation had a total surplus of \$680,277,349 on Dec. 31, 1928, and an expended balance of \$73,626,000 out of authorized appropriations of subsidiary companies for extensions and additions. It is estimated that about \$50,000,000 of this will be expended in 1929.

The corporation reports that the net book valuation of inventories for all subsidiary companies equaled \$249,764,796 on Dec. 31, a decrease of \$21,403,206, as compared with the year before. Production of iron and manganese ore last year totaled 26,633,554 tons, as compared with 25,646,927 in the year before. Steel ingot production last year aggregated 20,105,749 tons, against 18,486,444 in 1927.

Bethlehem reports that orders totaling

We have prepared a memorandum describing the present situation of

The Rumidor Corporation

Common Stock

A copy of this will be sent upon request.

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\$295,209,483 were booked in 1928, against \$280,199,101 in 1927.

The consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows current assets of \$168,932,293, against current liabilities of \$33,472,945. Current assets include \$55,718,774 in cash and United States Government securities and \$61,539,137 in inventories. The corporation completed last year the extensive modernization program begun in 1923. For the first time since 1923, the report shows, Bethlehem's funded debt at the end of last year was less than \$200,000,000.

Aldred Investment Trust

The Aldred Investment Trust, which began operations Dec. 1, 1927, reports total revenue of \$575,853 for the thirteen months ended Dec. 31, 1928. After payment of general expenses totaling \$72,217, interest on debentures of \$357,799 and dividends of \$136,250 on the preferred and common stocks there was carried to surplus \$9,586. The balance sheet on Dec. 31, 1928, showed total resources of \$12,247,137, including \$11,493,306 investments carried at cost. Current assets totaled \$749,947 and current liabilities \$37,551.

American Radiator Company

The American Radiator Company and subsidiaries report for 1928 a net profit of \$12,413,742 after Federal taxes, interest, depreciation and depletion, equivalent, after deducting preferred dividends, to \$9.09 a share earned on 1,322,260 common shares. This compares with \$12,057,314, or \$8.75 a common share, in the preceding year.

American Sugar Refining Company

The American Sugar Refining Company reports for 1928 total earnings on operations of \$8,016,436 and income from Cuba and other sources of \$1,597,996, making a total income of \$9,614,432. After provision for taxes, depreciation, interest and the regular 7 per cent dividend on the preferred stock, \$3,418,625 remained for surplus, equal to \$7.60 a share on the common, against \$1.49 a share in the preceding year.

American Tobacco Company

The American Tobacco Company reports for 1928 record net earnings of \$25,066,299 after deducting all charges and expenses for management, including taxes, equivalent to \$11.19 a share. This figure compares with net earnings of \$23,309,689 for 1927, or \$10.29 a share.

After the payment last year of interest and dividends of \$6 a share on the preferred stock and \$8 a share on the common stock there was carried to surplus \$6,229,279, bringing the surplus to \$45,650,521. Sales for the year established a new record.

Associated Dry Goods

The Associated Dry Goods Corporation issued its annual report for 1928 last week, showing consolidated net profit, including all wholly owned subsidiaries and also Lord & Taylor, the majority of whose stock is owned, of \$3,393,149 after charges, income taxes and amount of net profit applicable to minority stock of Lord & Taylor. This is equivalent, after deduction of one year's dividend requirements on the first and second preferred stocks, to \$3.49 a share earned on 599,400 common shares outstanding. The net profit for 1927, computed on the same basis, was \$3,879,034.

Consolidated Film Industries

Consolidated Film Industries, Inc., reports for 1928 an increase of 38 per cent in net income, bringing earnings available for dividends up to the highest total in the company's history. Net for last year was \$1,575,966, as compared with \$1,141,488 in 1927. Earnings increased steadily from \$351,344 in the first quarter to \$455,546 in the last quarter, and this progress continued during the first two months of 1929.

Fox Film Corporation

The Fox Film Corporation and subsidiaries report for the fiscal year ended Dec. 29, 1928, net profit of \$5,957,218

after charges and Federal taxes, equal to \$6.47 a share on combined 920,660 shares of no par Class A and Class B stock. This compares with net income for 1927 of \$3,120,556, or \$6.24 a share on 500,000 combined shares then outstanding.

General Electric Employees Securities Corporation

The General Electric Employees Securities Corporation reports for 1928 a net income of \$1,220,684 after bond interest and general expenses, comparing with \$1,046,845 in the previous year, an increase of 16.2-3 per cent. Reserves for possible losses on securities totaled \$4,718,336 on Dec. 31, compared with \$4,421,784 a year previously, while surplus of \$1,432,000 compared with \$771,315.

Guardian Fire Assurance Corporation

The Guardian Fire Assurance Corporation of New York reports earnings and gain to stockholders for the year 1928 of \$1,547,037, equivalent to \$15.47 on the average number of shares outstanding during the year and to \$10.31 on the 150,000 shares outstanding on Dec. 31, 1928.

National Cash Register Company

Net earnings of the National Cash Register Company for the year 1928, after all expenses, depreciation and taxes, totaled \$7,817,571, equivalent to \$5.21 per share on the combined Class A and Class B stocks. This compares with earnings of \$7,044,642 in 1927.

The 1928 earnings are equivalent to 2.36 times the amount required to pay the preferential dividend of \$3 per share on the common A stock. Dividends of \$4 per share on both classes of stock were paid for the year 1928.

New York Fire Insurance Company

New York Fire Insurance Company, incorporated in 1832, the fifth oldest insurance company incorporated in the State of New York, reports earnings and gain to stockholders for the year 1928 applicable to the common stock of \$435,120, equivalent to \$5.65 per share on the average number of shares outstanding during the year and to \$4.35 per share on the 100,000 shares of common stock outstanding on Dec. 31, 1928. The 8,000 shares of common stock of the par value of \$5 each outstanding on March 31 were increased to 100,000 shares of the same par value by the payment of \$700,120 into the company's treasury on said date.

Packard Motor Car Company

A sharp increase in earnings is reported by the Packard Motor Car Company for the six months ended on Feb. 28, the net income from all sources amounting to \$15,381,910 after depreciation, Federal taxes and other charges, compared with \$10,140,535 earned in the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year.

The earnings for the half year were equivalent to \$5.12 a share on 3,004,264 shares of \$10 par value each, while in the corresponding period last year the earnings were equal to \$3.37 a share. The net income for the first six months of this fiscal year establishes a new record for the period and represents an increase of 51.7 per cent over earnings for the same period in the previous year.

The consolidated income account for the first half of the current fiscal year shows gross profit of \$19,990,445, against \$13,626,554 in the same period of the preceding year. Expenses were \$1,920,601, against \$1,621,598; depreciation was \$3,096,400, against \$1,969,888, leaving a balance of \$14,973,444, against \$10,035,068.

United States Cast Iron Pipe

The United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company in its pamphlet report for 1928 shows net profit of \$1,812,227 after all charges, the same as shown in preliminary statements. This is equal, after preferred dividends, to \$1.62 a share on 600,000 common shares which will be outstanding when the five-for-

one exchange of shares is completed. This compares with \$3,373,976, or \$4.22 a share on the same share basis in 1927.

Vacuum Oil Company

The Vacuum Oil Company shows for 1928 a net profit of \$37,559,458 after inventory depreciation, reserve for Federal taxes and other charges, equivalent to \$7.46 a share earned on 5,047,214 shares of stock. This compares with \$25,559,899, or \$10.17 a share, on 2,512,382 shares in the preceding year. In April, 1928, there was transferred to capital ac-

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no preferred stock. The company's funded debt consists of \$35,000,000 of 4½ per cent gold debentures, due in 1952, and \$57,000,000 of ten-year convertible 4½ per cent gold debentures, the latter having a provision enhancing the convertibility with each issue of rights to stockholders.

The proposed split-up of shares is the first which the company has undertaken since its incorporation in 1920, although the authorized capitalization has been increased several times—from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in February, 1925; from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in September, 1925, and to \$250,000,000 in March, 1927.

Allen Manufacturing Company, Inc.

Stock financing for the Allen Manufacturing Company, Inc., manufacturer of stoves, ranges and furnaces, was carried out March 19 with the offering of 40,000 units, each consisting of one share of Class A convertible preference stock and one-half share of Class B stock at a price of \$42 per unit.

Established in 1892, the Allen Manufacturing Company has built up an extensive domestic and foreign business in heating equipment, operating in practically every State in the Union, in Canada and in Japan. Net earnings of the company for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1928, totaled \$149,226, equal to \$3.50 per share, for the period on the Class A stock and \$1.58 per share on the Class B stock. The Class A stock, which is convertible into Class B stock share for share after March 1, 1930, is preferred as to cumulative dividends at the rate of \$2.25 per year.

American Cyanamid

Directors of the American Cyanamid Company have voted to recapitalize the company by changing the Class A and Class B common stocks from the present par value of \$20 to no par value and increasing the authorized amount of the latter stock from 1,000,000 to 1,600,000 shares. They have voted also to offer to holders of the 6 per cent cumulative preferred two shares of the Class B common in exchange for each share of preferred now held. Common stockholders of record of May 14 are to receive rights to subscribe for additional shares of Class B at \$20 a share on the basis of one share of Class B for each three shares of Class A and Class B held.

American and Foreign Power Company

Fourteen Latin-American public utility companies were acquired by the American and Foreign Power Company between June 30 and Sept. 30, 1928, it was revealed recently by the company's application to list additional shares on the New York Stock Exchange. Control of each organization now rests in the hands of the American company by a substantial majority of stock.

The new subsidiaries are Compania de Hielo de Cienaga, Compania de Servicios Publicos de Santa Marta, Compania de Hielo de Santa Marta, Empreza de Emergia Electrica de Honda de Colombia, Compania Foca e Luz do Parana,

Empreza de Electricidade de Araraquara de Brazil, Mexican Utilities Company, Guanajuato Power and Electric Company, Central Mexico Light and Power Company, Compania Hidroelectrica Guanajuatense, Compania Hidroelectrica Queretana, S. A.; Michoacan Power Company, Compania de Luz y Fuerza Motriz Electricas de Saltillo, S. A., and Compania Productora y Abastecedora de Potencia Electrica, S. A.

In addition, American and Foreign Power has acquired the remaining outstanding shares of the Compania Panamena de Fuerza e Luz and reduced the number of shares held by others in the Compania Paulista de Forca e Luz and the Compania Energia Electrica Rio Grandense, both of Brazil.

Associated Aviation Underwriters

Forming the largest aviation insurance group in the United States, the Associated Aviation Underwriters, thirteen fire and marine insurance companies and three casualty companies, with combined assets of more than \$330,000,000, have joined their interests to write aviation insurance. These companies will write all classes of airplane risks, including damage by fire, accident, tornado and windstorm, losses due to theft and pilferage, as well as policies covering property damage, public liability, workman's compensation and loss of use.

The companies involved have been represented for many years by Chubb & Son and the Marine Office of America, marine underwriters. The Marine Office companies participating are: Continental, Fidelity-Phenix, American Eagle, American of Newark, Firemens, Glens Falls Insurance, Hanover and Glens Falls Indemnity. The Chubb & Son companies are: Federal, Sea Insurance, Marine Insurance, London Assurance, Alliance Assurance, Merchants Fire of New York, United States Guarantee and the Merchants Indemnity.

Great Britain and Canada Investment Corporation

The Great Britain and Canada Investment Corporation has been organized as an international investment trust by bankers in the United States, England and Canada. This is the first instance of an association of investment houses from all three countries for this purpose. Initial capital of the new company will be about \$11,000,000.

Organized along the line of British investment trusts, the corporation will be world wide in the scope of its investments, but will not be the type of trading corporation familiar to the American investment field.

Association of Govett Sons & Co. with the enterprise will bring into the group a number of directors who have had great experience in the management of investment trusts. This firm, organized in 1856, has specialized for some years in investment trust operations and is closely connected with the well-known London group of companies known as the "Stockholders Group."

Eastern Utilities Investing Corporation

The Eastern Utilities Investing Corporation, an investment and finance subsidiary of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, is planning to market an issue of \$35,000,000 of 5 per cent gold debentures with class A common stock purchase warrants, the proceeds to be employed in enlarging the holdings of the corporation in various public utilities.

This will be the first issue of the kind for the Eastern Utilities Investing Corporation, which was formed several years ago as the Pennsylvania Electric Corporation. Upon acquisition of the Penn Public system by the Associated Gas and Electric Company, the name of the corporation was changed to its present form. Acquisitions of stocks and bonds since made have a market value of about \$35,000,000.

Electric Shareholdings Corporation

Public offering was made March 21 of 250,000 shares of \$6 cumulative convertible preferred stock of the Electric Shareholdings Corporation, a public utility investment company recently organized by interests identified with the Central States Electric Corporation and the Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation.

The preferred stock will be convertible at the rate of two and one-half shares of common for each share of preferred. Each share of preferred will carry a non-detachable warrant to purchase one share of the common at \$20 a share after

March 1, 1931, or earlier at the company's option, and before March 1, 1939. Upon completion of this financing the company will have outstanding 250,000 shares of preferred out of 1,000,000 shares authorized, and 1,250,000 shares of common stock, without par value, of an authorized issue of 7,000,000 shares.

Globe Underwriters Exchange, Inc.

A new stock offering involving \$12,500,000 was made recently by Paine, Webber & Co. for the account of Globe Underwriters Exchange, Inc., the newly organized international holding company investment trust formed under the laws of New York to acquire large blocks of stock in American and foreign insurance companies. The offering consisted of a new issue of 500,000 shares of no-par capital stock priced at \$25 per share and the proceeds will be used initially to acquire an interest in certain well-established American and foreign underwriting companies. Negotiations are actively under way for further acquisitions by this company, which is the first of its kind ever formed by American interests.

The main purpose of the company is to purchase large blocks of stock in insurance companies backed by strong local interests, without merging them into a single company or bringing them all under one underwriting management but to continue the independent status of each local company or group of companies under its present underwriting management with the accompanying influence of its local directorate, thus assuring them control of the valuable preferred business which such companies secure.

Irving Trust Company

The Irving Trust Company, which with resources of approximately \$900,000,000, ranks as the fourth largest financial institution in New York and the second largest trust company in the United States, took action March 19 to increase its capital funds to \$130,000,000 through the sale of new stock, which will be preceded by a split-up of the present capital stock on a ten-for-one basis and a reduction of the par value from \$100 a share to \$10.

The strengthening of the Irving's position in the front ranks of the great Wall Street financial institutions is part of a banking expansion which culminated in two large mergers in the last three weeks and in numerous capital increases in the last few months. It is the second capital increase to be made by the Irving in less than a year.

After the change in par value has been effected each stockholder will have the right to purchase, at \$35 per share, one share of this new \$10 par stock for every four shares of \$10 par value stock to which he becomes entitled in the exchange of his old stock.

Michigan Central

The Michigan Central recently added \$18,584,000 to the 1929 income account of the New York Central by declaring a 100 per cent extra dividend, the largest distribution it has made. It paid 40 per cent last year and 87½ per cent in 1927, the latter distribution including a 50 per cent extra. The New York Central owns more than 99 per cent of Michigan Central's \$18,736,400 of capital stock outstanding.

The Michigan Central distribution will offset in the current year the decrease in net income reported by the New York Central for 1928. The New York Central increased net operating income from \$89,977,000 in 1927 to \$93,483,000 in 1928, although gross revenue decreased from \$383,377,000 to \$381,733,000. However, largely because of the disparity in 1927 and 1928 dividends of the Michigan Central, other income decreased from \$42,653,000 to \$34,629,000. The Michigan Central's latest distribution will add \$4 a share to the earnings of the controlling company.

National Motor Service

Organization of the National Motor Service Corporation under the laws of Delaware, announced this week, reveals a project for bringing under centralized management and control passenger and freight motor service companies operating in the principal cities of the United States.

The corporation will acquire immediately all the outstanding stock of the Imperial Motor Service Corporation, a

New York company which is by far the largest unit of its kind in the metropolitan area with approximately 500 active customers' accounts on its books and with a substantial part of its business under contract. Imperial Motor Service Corporation, which will function as a subsidiary of National Motor Service Corporation, has a fleet of approximately 500 automobiles, almost exclusively of the higher price group, and maintains eight modern garages and two repair shops to service its fleet.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Dividends aggregating \$896,217,481 have been paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad from 1856 to 1928, inclusive, it was revealed recently in the road's annual dividend compilation. These payments include the 7 per cent disbursed out of earnings last year.

Stockholders have had a return on their investment in every year since the company was incorporated. Payments in the earlier years, which covered initial construction, were called interest. The first instalment on subscriptions to the original capital stock was paid in April, 1847.

Phelps Dodge Corporation

Public offering of a large block of common stock of the Phelps Dodge Corporation was made last week by a banking syndicate headed by Hornblower & Weeks. Phelps Dodge Corporation is one of the oldest and largest producers of copper in the United States and this offering constitutes the first public offering of securities made in the more than 100 years' operation of the corporation and its predecessors.

The offering does not represent new financing on the part of the company, but represents a block of stock which the bankers have acquired from British stockholders. The corporation, which has no bonds or preferred stock outstanding, recently readjusted its capital structure and issued four shares of new \$25 par value stock for each share of old \$100 par value stock. The offering now made constitutes the new \$25 par value stock and will not result in any change in the management, which continues in the hands of the same interests who have been in control of the property for over three generations.

R. C. A. Communications, Inc.

Formation by the Radio Corporation of America of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., as a wholly owned subsidiary to take over point-to-point transmissions of the parent company is seen as the beginning of a competitive struggle for domestic communications business which will involve the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company, with their existing systems.

The new company began active existence this week when all station licenses, frequencies and construction permits held by the parent company were turned over to it in accordance with an authorization issued by the Federal Radio Commission. Not only will the communications subsidiary take over all transoceanic business heretofore cared for by the Radio Corporation, but applications are now pending for extension of the service to the domestic communications field.

Southwest Utilities Corporation

Organization under the laws of Delaware of the Southwest Utilities Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Empire Public Service Corporation, which includes the Big Spring Public Service Company, Consumers' Natural Gas and Power Company, Texas Electric Company, Texas Sewer Company, Southwest Lee Company and the Minden Gas Company, was announced recently. This new corporation furnishes through its subsidiaries electric light and power, natural gas, ice and sewer service, without competition, to ten municipalities in Texas and Louisiana having a total population in excess of 70,000. A majority of the municipalities served lie within the highly developed central section of Texas contiguous to the large cities of the State. The properties owned by the company, based on reproduction cost new, less accrued depreciation, plus additions at cost and cash on deposit, are valued at \$2,492,614.

Consolidated gross earnings of the company and its subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, including actual

Crowe Manufacturing Corporation

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earnings of Big Spring Public Service Company and Consumers' Natural Gas and Power Company, for two and one-half months and earnings estimated for nine and one-half months, as estimated by the management, were \$448,461, with operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, except Federal income taxes, at \$231,011.

United Tractor and Equipment Corporation

Formation of the United Tractor and Equipment Corporation, an association consisting of thirty-two large independent makers and distributors of tractors, farm implements and industrial equipment in North America with combined assets of more than \$125,000,000, was announced recently. Through several hundred dealers in the United States and Canada, the member companies will manufacture and distribute a full line of agricultural machinery designed to be operated with a tractor which is in full production under contract by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, a member of the corporation.

Warner-Quinlan Company

A new issue of \$7,000,000 Warner-Quinlan Company ten-year 6 per cent gold debentures, due March 1, 1939, was offered March 19 by Hayden, Stone & Co. at 98 1/2, to yield over 6.20 per cent. The debentures will be convertible into common stock of the company at the rate of twenty shares for each \$1,000 principal amount. The proceeds of this issue and 122,089 shares of additional common stock now being offered to shareholders will be used to acquire 56.4 per cent of the common stock of the Municipal Service Corporation, to finance extensive improvements and to increase working capital.

The Warner-Quinlan Company was incorporated in 1903. With its subsidiaries it constitutes a complete unit in the petroleum industry, including production, transportation, refining and distribution. The company has a plant at Warners, N. J., with a daily refining capacity of 2,000 barrels, and with enlargements in progress this will be increased to 18,000 barrels. Through subsidiaries it operates bulk refining stations at Long Island City, New Rochelle, N. Y., Inwood, and Secaucus, N. J., for the distribution of gasoline and controls 131 gasoline service stations in and around New York City.

BOND REDEMPTIONS

Detailed information on any bond redemption listed below, including the serial numbers of bonds called by lot, will be furnished without charge to *Annalist* subscribers. Requests for such information may be made by telephone, telegraph, or letter.

FEW additions were made last week to the list of bonds called for redemption this month prior to maturity, although several important issues were called for subsequent dates. The total of redemptions announced for March now stands at \$78,451,000, compared with \$57,597,200 at the corresponding time in February and with \$268,686,900 in March, 1928.

Last week's bond calls for this month included the following: Outstanding bonds of Hutchison-Moore Lumber Company, first 6s, due from Sept. 15, 1930, to March 15, 1932, called as of March 15 at various prices; entire issue of Henry & Jennie Goldblatt of Chicago first mortgage 7s of 1924, called for March 24 at 103; \$400,000 Interstate Terminal Warehouses collateral trust 6 1/2s, due on Oct. 1, 1932, called for March 21 at 101.

Issues called for redemption on later dates were as follows: \$247,000 United States of Brazil external 6 1/2s, due on Oct. 15, 1957, called for April 15 at par; entire issue of Continental Motors Corporation first 6 1/2s, due in 1939, called for April 15 at 102 1/4; City of Havana (Cuba) 6s, called for April 1 at par; \$55,000 Penn-May Coal Company first 5s, due on April 1, 1939, called for April 1 at par.

Akron, Col., various of sanitary sewer bonds called for payment on May 1, 1929, at office of Town Treasurer.

Albuquerque, N. M., one paving bond called

for payment immediately at office of the City Treasurer.

Anniston, Ala., various of bonds called for payment on March 1, 1929, at the Chase National Bank, New York.

Bastrop County, Texas, \$750 of Road District 5 1/2s, dated May 10, 1915, called for payment on April 10, 1929, at Hanover National Bank, New York.

Bellingham, Wash., various of bonds called for payment between Feb. 13, 1929, and Feb. 26, 1929, at office of the City Treasurer.

Botoprint Gravure Company, Inc., \$2,000 of ten-year 8s, due April 15, 1933, called for payment at par on April 15, 1929, at the National City Bank, New York. Lowest and highest numbers: D6 and D50; M2 and M74.

Birmingham, Ala., \$26,000 of public improvement bonds called for payment on March 1, 1929, at Hanover National Bank, New York.

Brazil (United States of), \$247,000 of extension 6 1/2s of 1927, due Oct. 15, 1957, called for payment at par on April 15, 1929, at Dillon, Read & Co., New York; N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, England; Mendelsohn & Co., Amsterdam, Holland; Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, or Aktiebolaget Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden. Lowest and highest numbers: D466 and D2639; M173 and M39656.

Brazil (United States of), \$352,000 of extension 6 1/2s, due Oct. 1, 1957, called for payment at par on April 1, 1929, at Dillon, Read & Co., New York, and N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, England. Lowest and highest numbers: D465 and D5469; M341 and M58620.

Casper, Wyo., various of special assessment district bonds called for payment immediately at office of the City Treasurer, Casper, Wyo.

Central Telephone Company, entire issue of first A 6s, due Aug. 1, 1941, called for payment at 103 on Feb. 1, 1929, at Bank of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Central Gas and Electric Company, entire issue of \$7 cumulative preferred called for redemption at 105 and accrued dividends on April 1, 1929, at the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

Central Telephone Company, entire issue of first B 6s, due Jan. 1, 1942, called for payment at 103 on Jan. 1, 1929, at Bank of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Cincinnati Postal Terminal and Realty Company, \$6,000 of first real estate 6s, due April 15, 1934, called for payment at 102 on April 15, 1929, at Provident Savings Bank and Trust Company, Cincinnati. Lowest and highest numbers: \$1,000 denomination, 15 and 26.

Continental Motors Corporation, entire issue of first 6 1/2s, due March 1, 1939, called for payment at 102 1/4 on April 15, 1929, at Continental National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

Eagle, Col., \$1,500 of 6 per cent bonds, dated April 1, 1919, called for payment on April 15, 1929, at Kountze Brothers, New York.

Fannin County, Texas, various of road bonds called for payment on March 15, 1929, at Chase National Bank, New York.

Groener-Stewart Investment Corporation of Jacksonville, Fla., entire issue of first serial 6s, due semi-annually Oct. 1, 1929-April 1, 1936, called for payment at 102 on April 1, 1929, at Whitney-Central Trust and Savings Bank, New Orleans, La., or Barnett National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.

Havana (City of), Cuba, \$60,500 of first 6s, due 1939, called for payment at par on April 1, 1929.

Havana (City of), Cuba, \$25,000 of second 6s, redeemable in 1933, called for payment at par on April 1, 1929.

Houston Medical Arts Building Company (Houston, Texas), entire issue of first serial 6 1/2s, issued under mortgage dated Oct. 1, 1925, called for payment at 102 on April 1, 1929, at Atlanta Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Hutchison-Moore Lumber Company, entire maturities of first 6s, due semi-annually Sept. 15, 1930-March 15, 1932, called for payment at par plus a premium of one-half of 1 per cent of principal amount for each year or part thereof of unexpired term on March 15, 1929, at Continental National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago.

Idaho Falls, Idaho, various of local improvement bonds called for payment on March 15, 1929, at the National City Bank, New York.

Interstate Terminal Warehouses, entire issue of five-year collateral trust 6 1/2s per cent notes, due Oct. 1, 1932, called for payment at 101 on March 21, 1929, at the Guardian Trust Company, Cleveland.

Laclede Gas and Electric Company, entire issue of collateral trust Series A 7s, due April 15, 1934, called for payment at 103 on April 15, 1929, at Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

Lambert Oil and Gas Company, \$3,500 of convertible 7s, due Oct. 1, 1929, called for payment at 110 on April 1, 1929, at Canal National Bank, Portland, Me. Lowest and highest numbers: \$500 denomination, 1; \$1,000 denomination, 82 and 129.

Lewistown, Mont., \$6,000 of funding bonds called for payment on Feb. 21, 1929.

Lincoln County, Col., various of school district bonds called for payment on May 1, 1929, at E. H. Rollins & Sons, New York.

Lycoming Manufacturing Company, various of first twenty-year 7s, due April 1, 1944, called for payment at 107 1/2 on April 1, 1929, at the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Grant, Ann., Philadelphia.

Marlin (City of), Texas, various of sanitary sewer and public high school 4 1/2s, dated April 10, 1916, due April 10, 1956, called for payment on April 1, 1929, at Chase National Bank, New York, or First State Bank, Marlin, Texas.

Massey-Harris Company, all outstanding 7 per cent cumulative preference shares to

be called for redemption at \$110 and accrued dividends.

Medical Arts Building (Houston, Texas), entire issue of first 6 1/2s, due Oct. 1, 1929-37, called for payment at 102 on April 1, 1929, at Atlanta Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Medina County, Texas, \$500 of road bonds called for payment on April 15, 1929, at Hinover National Bank, New York.

Mercantile Art Building (Central Detroit Realty Company), entire issue of 6 1/2 serial bonds, dated April 15, 1924, called for payment at 103 on April 15, 1929, at Straus Brothers Company, Detroit, Mich.

Mississippi (State of), entire issue of short-term notes, issued 1928, called for payment at par on April 15, 1929, at office of the State Treasurer, Jackson, Miss.

Mohave County, Ariz., \$4,000 of Union High School District 5s, due to 1935, called for payment on April 1, 1929, at Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

Mortgage Security Corporation of America (Norfolk, Va.), various of real estate 6 per cent notes called for payment at par plus a premium of 1/4 per cent for each year or portion thereof of the unexpired term, on March 15, 1929, at Union Trust Company of Maryland, Baltimore.

Penn-Mary Coal Company, \$55,000 of first 5s, due April 1, 1939, called for payment at 101 on April 1, 1929, at Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Lowest and highest numbers: \$1,000 denomination, 25 and 1850.

Pictorial Review Company, The (The), entire issue of first convertible 6 1/2s, Series A, due April 1, 1939, called for payment at 105 on April 1, 1929, at Manufacturers' Trust Company, New York.

Piggly Wiggly Corporation, entire issue of preferred called for redemption at \$100 and accrued dividends on April 1, 1929, at the Commercial National Bank and Trust Company, New York.

Platte County, Wyo., entire issue of School District 23 6s, due 1934, called for payment

on April 1, 1929, at office of the County Treasurer, Wheatland, Wyo.

Seattle, Wash., various of local improvement bonds called for payment between March 2, 1929, and March 16, 1929, at office of the City Treasurer.

South Coast Land Company, \$18,000 of first serial 6 1/2s, due Jan. 15, 1929-37, called for payment at 101 on April 1, 1929, at Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles. Lowest and highest numbers: \$1,000 denomination, 665 and 966.

Stack Lumber Company, \$15,500 of first serial 7s, due April 1, 1930, called for payment at 100 1/2 on April 1, 1929, at Continental National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago. Lowest and highest numbers: D182-204, inclusive; M56-59, inclusive.

Sterling, Col., various of paving and sewer bonds called for payment between April 15, 1929, and May 1, 1929, at office of the City Treasurer, Sterling, Col.

Telaurograph Corporation, entire issue of preferred called for redemption, subject to approval of stockholders, at \$105 and dividend on March 19, 1929.

Valley County, Mont., various of School District 20 6s, due 1930, called for payment on April 15, 1929, at Kountze Brothers, New York.

Waverly Country Club, \$5,000 of first 6s, due April 1, 1932, called for payment at 103 on April 1, 1929, at Security Savings and Trust Company, Portland, Ore.

Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Company, entire issue of \$7 cumulative preferred called for redemption at \$110 and accrued dividends on June 1, 1929, at the National City Bank, New York.

Wilmore Land Company, entire issue of first 6s, due Oct. 1, 1929, called for payment at par on April 1, 1929, at First and Merchants National Bank of Richmond, Va.

Wichita Falls, Texas, various of industrial school district Series 7 5s, due 1959, called for payment on April 15, 1929, at Hanover National Bank, New York.

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Clippings of advertisements listed above mailed, without charge, if requested within 30 days

ADDRESS

The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

MAP 22

News of Canadian Securities



THE value of production in Canada's flour and grist milling industry has been climbing steadily since 1923, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows in a recent report on the industry for 1927. The amount of invested capital is also again on the up grade, an increase of over \$3,700,000 being shown in this particular during 1927.

The gross value of production for the year under review was \$191,741,470, which compares with \$189,580,741 in 1926; \$187,944,731 in 1925; 180,807,549 in 1924, and \$154,895,991 in 1923, the lowest year in the post-war period. The value of production reached a peak in 1919 at \$262,786,759. Flour was then, however, selling at an average of \$10.42 a barrel, compared with \$6.66 in 1927. The peak in flour prices came in 1920, at \$11.66 a barrel, and the lowest price since 1917 was the average of \$5.37 a barrel in 1923.

Flour and grist milling is Canada's second most important manufacturing industry in point of gross value of production, exceeded only by pulp and paper. In the principal product, flour, a slight decline in output is recorded for 1927 at 18,787,312 barrels, compared with 19,056,162 barrels in 1926 and the peak of 21,076,733 barrels in 1924. The 1927 output was exceeded only in 1923, 1924 and 1926, according to the annual census of the flour-milling industry, which goes back to 1917. At \$6.66 a barrel, the value of flour milled in 1927 totaled \$125,110,853, compared with \$131,187,907 in 1926, when the average selling price at the mill was \$6.88 a barrel.

The bureau points out that increase in total value of production of the flour and grist-milling industry in 1927 was due to the larger output of principal products other than flour. Bran, shorts and middlings were produced to the extent of 681,439 tons, worth \$19,400,565 in 1927, compared with 651,428 tons, worth \$16,930,909, in 1926. The average price of these commodities in the year under review was \$28.47 a ton, compared with \$25.99 in the previous year. Chopped feed was also worth a bigger unit price in 1927, at \$36.08, compared with \$34.43, and the output of 924,225 tons, worth \$33,345,468, compares with \$43,148 tons, valued at \$29,027,954, in 1926. Oatmeal and rolled oats were worth \$8.49 a barrel in 1927, compared with \$7.07 the year before, but the smaller output of 699,495 barrels totaled \$5,941,067, a slight reduction in value from \$84,375 barrels, worth \$5,251,572, in 1926.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada offered recently an additional issue of \$15,000,000 of its first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Series B, through Lee, Higginson & Co., the Bank of Montreal and Harris, Forbes & Co. The bonds, dated June 1, 1927, are due June 1, 1957, and are priced at par.

The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all real estate, buildings and telephone plant, carried on the books of the company at \$140,600,000, or more

than two and one-half times the \$55,000,000 first mortgage bonds presently to be outstanding. The present actual value of the company's properties is stated to be greatly in excess of the book cost.

Canadian Hydroelectric Corporation

Canadian Hydroelectric Corporation, Ltd., a subsidiary of International Paper and Power Company, produced 156,396,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy in February, 1929, 85 per cent greater than the output of the corporation in February, 1928. In the first two months of this year the output of the corporation was 329,091,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 93 per cent over the production during the corresponding period of 1928.

Generators of a combined capacity of 45,000 horsepower will soon be started in the Bryson, Que., and Grand Falls, N. B., plants of the corporation. The stations of Canadian Hydroelectric Corporation will then have an installed capacity of 602,600 horsepower. An additional 20,000 horsepower, in process of installation, will further increase the capacity of the corporation to a grand total of 622,600 horsepower.

Canadian National Railways

An interesting cross-section of the development throughout the Dominion of Canada is shown in the annual report of the industrial department of the Canadian National Railways, recently made public. This report, summarizing the work done during 1928, shows a total of 342 concerns located on, or near, lines of the National System, representing an investment in plant of \$77,409,800.

In comparison, the report shows that in 1927 the number of concerns locating along the lines of the Canadian National System was 456, but while this total was larger the amount invested in plant was not as large, being \$44,213,050.

The report also shows that during 1928 concerns located along the lines of the Canadian National System made additions to plant to the number of 145, entailing an investment of \$24,568,800.

Canadian Western Natural Gas Co., Ltd.

Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of International Utilities Corporation, reports for the year 1928 gross revenue of \$1,781,921, as compared to \$1,661,433 for 1927, or an increase of 7 per cent. Net profit applicable to dividends was \$627,943, as compared to \$546,826 for 1927, an increase of 14.8 per cent. The number of consumers increased 12.5 per cent during the year.

Dominion Rubber Company

Net sales of the Dominion Rubber Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, amounted to \$20,249,954 as compared with \$19,201,064 in 1927.

Reduction of operating expenses at \$18,545,415, left net income for the year at \$1,704,538, as compared with \$1,543,522 in the preceding year. Deduction of interest at \$521,233, left a balance of \$1,183,305.

Preferred dividends paid out amounted to \$210,000 and left a balance of \$973,305 available for the common as against \$744,780 in the preceding year. Dividends on the common stocks amounting to \$2,805,500 were paid out during the past year, as against nothing paid on the common in the preceding year, and left a debt balance for the year under review of \$1,832,195.

Previous surplus was brought forward at \$8,050,363, leaving a profit and loss balance in the current report of \$6,218,168.

Ford Motor Company of Canada

W. R. Campbell, vice president and treasurer of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, at Ford City, announced March 15 a stock split of twenty shares for one.

The announcement followed a meeting of the directors at which the entire capital structure of the company was placed on a new basis.

Of the twenty new shares one will be a voting share and nineteen will be non-voting.

In addition to the twenty-to-one split, each shareholder of record on March 23 will receive an opportunity to purchase

two of the non-voting shares for every old share.

Under the arrangement, each share of stock now held, which has a par value of \$100 and is quoted on the market today at \$790, will be subdivided into twenty shares of no nominal or par value.

At the present time there are 70,000 shares outstanding and 30,000 shares in the company's treasury. Under the new plan there will be 1,400,000 shares outstanding and 600,000 shares in the treasury, or 2,000,000 shares in all.

Of the 1,400,000 shares outstanding, 1,330,000 will be Class A shares, or non-voting. The remaining 70,000 will be Class B, or voting shares.

In addition the company plans to offer a portion of the new shares at an attractive price to citizens of Canada. This is being done in the same way that Ford of England was offered to people of the old country with the idea of obtaining interested stockholders within the country where manufacturing operations are taking place.

International Paper and Power Co.

International Paper and Power Company system produced 344,529,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy in February, an increase of one-third over the output of the system in February, 1928. In the first two months of this year the company generated 723,306,000 kilowatt hours, 36 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of last year.

Included in the output figures are those of New England Power Association, of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Ltd. — controlling Gatineau Power Company and St. John River Power Company—and of the hydro-electric plants of the International Paper Company group.

Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Ltd., produced 156,396,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy in February, 85 per cent greater than the output of the corporation in February, 1928. The production of the corporation in the first two months of this year was 329,091,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 93 per cent over that of the first two months of last year.

New England Power Association generated 121,728,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy in February, an increase of 18 per cent over February, 1928, and 51 per cent over February, 1927. In the first two months of this year the output of the association was 252,964,000 kilowatt hours, 18 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1928, and 49 per cent greater than in the first two months of 1927.

Imperial Oil Earnings

For the first time in its history the president's report of Imperial Oil, Ltd., is accompanied by a profit and loss account and balance sheet. Total operating profits for the year ended Dec. 31 amount to \$20,136,376. With the addition of other income of \$4,600,097 the total was brought to \$24,773,473. After deducting taxes of \$1,773,208, there remained a net income of \$22,993,265, which would be equal to \$3.48 a share on the 6,605,442 shares of no-par outstanding.

The balance sheet discloses that the company has total assets valued at \$223,169,179. Current assets are valued at \$61,036,781, against current liabilities of \$9,077,481. Net working capital stands at \$51,959,300.

Newsprint Production

Production of newsprint in Canada during February amounted to 187,200 tons and shipments to 186,395 tons. Production in the United States was 103,644 tons and shipments 103,375 tons, making a total production of 209,844 tons and shipments of 294,770 tons. During February 18,783 tons of newsprint were made in Newfoundland and 1,367 tons in Mexico, so that the total North American production amounted to 310,994 tons, according to the Newsprint Service Bureau.

Canadian mills produced 23,972 tons more in the first two months of 1929 than in the first two months of 1928, an increase of 5 per cent. The United States output was 4,361 tons, or 2 per cent, less than for the first two months of 1928. Production in Newfoundland was 4,447 tons more, or 18 per cent, in

the first two months of 1929, and in Mexico 440 tons more, making a total increase of 24,498 tons, or 4 per cent, over the same period in 1928.

During February the Canadian mills operated at 77.9 per cent of rated capacity, United States mills at 77 per cent and Newfoundland mills at 99.3 per cent. Stock of newsprint paper at Canadian mills totaled 25,536 tons at the end of February and at United States mills 35,642 tons, making a combined total of 61,178 tons, which was equivalent to 3.9 days average production.

Railway Wage Dispute

Notice of thirty days recently was given to both the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways by the International Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, asking the executives of both roads to arrange a conference at which proposed revisions of the agreement between the railroads and their employees may be discussed. The proposed revisions have been submitted to the railroads and in the interests of between eight and ten thousand workers on both lines from coast to coast the organization has asked higher wages both for the monthly and the hourly workers and two weeks holidays, with pay, for the latter annually.

Among the requests embodied in the resolution is the statement that the organization believes that an increase of \$12.24 a month for all monthly rated employees seems reasonable and that 6 cents an hour increase is deserved by all hourly employees. Another clause asks that those employed by the hour be given an annual vacation of twelve working days with pay.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines

Back of the recent display of market animation in the stock of the Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd., which recently lifted the valuation to \$10.25 a share, there is unfolding a mine development the full significance of which may not as yet be generally appreciated and understood. The Teck-Hughes is in the midst of executing one of the most daring and ambitious programs of deep mining to which any gold mining enterprise is committed at the present time.

Two shafts, one known as the Central Shaft and the other as the South Shaft, are being sunk to deep horizons. The Central Shaft has as its immediate objective a horizon at around 3,000 feet, while the South Shaft, which is a new opening, will be driven to a first objective at around 3,600 feet. Later on the scheme of depth development calls for sinking to a still lower horizon, possibly as deep as 7,000 feet.

Producing on an average of approximately \$450,000 monthly, with a very substantial surplus on hand, paying a dividend at the rate of 60 cents a share annually, which disbursement is fully covered by current net earnings, and with indications pointing to the possibility of other significant ore disclosures in the lower horizons of enrichment, Teck-Hughes today stands as one of the world's foremost high-grade gold mines.

Metal Exports

In the month of February exports of all grades of nickel, as reported by the Dominion Government, were 9,735,500 pounds, valued at \$2,129,156, against 6,895,100 pounds, with a value of \$1,626,426 in February, 1928, or a gain of 41 per cent in volume and about 31 per cent in value.

For the first two months of 1929 the gain in volume was 8,470,700 pounds and in value \$1,554,587 compared with a year ago.

With 6,024 claims recorded out of a total of 15,046 for the Province, Sudbury Mining Division took honors for prospecting in Ontario during 1928 and achieved a gain in its own area of almost 100 per cent, the claims in 1927 totaling 3,551.

Operating economy is effected by the dominance of large interests. For example, the merger of International Nickel with the Mond interests is expected to aid the working of the Frood ore deposit and activities of the Falconbridge Nickel-Copper Mines, Ltd., and Sudbury Nickel-Copper Mines, Ltd., are connected through Sudbury Basin Mines, Ltd.

Canadian Stocks

Accounts carried on
Conservative Margin

MATHEWSOHN, MCLENNAN
& MOLSON

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

44 Wall Street New York

Tel. Beekman 1030

MAIN OFFICE

215 St. James St. W., Montreal

News of Foreign Securities



GERMANY—Tension in the money market continued last week. The day loan rate weakened slightly until March 15, when it advanced to 6½ to 8½ per cent; month loans rose to 7½ to 8½ per cent. The Reichsbank endorsed trade bills at 6½ per cent and private discounts were 6%.

The market was nervous, owing to the uncertainty as to how the Reich would raise the cash needed at the end of March. If, as now seems likely, no new big treasury bill issue is contemplated, the Reich will be compelled to borrow heavily from commercial banks, relying for repayment on big quarterly receipts from direct taxes and the sales tax for the first half of April.

Foreign credits during the week continued to be repaid or recalled and an advance in the Reichsbank's rediscount rate is considered possible if dollar exchange rises further. The Reichsbank's total losses in the foreign exchange market this year are estimated at 330,000,000 marks.

Returns of leading commercial banks for 1928 show almost identical profits with the figures of 1927. The Deutschebank's profits were 23,800,000 marks against 23,500,000 in 1927; Disconto, 15,400,000 against 15,400,000 marks; Dresdner, 13,400,000 against 13,100,000, and the Darmstaedter 16,700,000 against 16,300,000.

The Deutsche, Disconto and Dresdner banks' dividends were unchanged at 10 per cent and the Darmstaedter's unchanged at 12 per cent. All bank clearings, balance sheets and deposits show large increases, but the proportion of foreign deposits showed the largest gain. Of total liabilities between a third and a half are to foreigners, but these in most cases are well secured by currency and credits of foreign exchange. The Darmstaedter Bank report as for 1928 was most favorable. The bank increased its reserve to 60,000,000 marks, thereby equaling its share capital, wherein it stands alone among leading German banks.

The report of the Darmstaedter quotes and recommends to Germany the passage in President Hoover's inaugural speech against "government ownership or operation" and in an article published by him in Buenos Aires in 1928 against bureaucracy.

The following prices show the opening on the Berlin Stock Exchange on March 19, 1929:

	Dollars.	Sch.
Allg. Dtach Credit Amst.	140%	33.48
Baermer Bank Verein		
Berliner Handels	222%	52.90
Commerzbank	196%	46.86
Darmstaedter Bank	175%	66.10
Deutsche Bank	172%	41.15
Disconto Commandit	164%	35.15
Dresdner Bank	169%	40.40
Reichsbank	312%	74.32
Farbenindustrie	248%	59.02
German Gen. Elec.	175%	41.77
Siemens & Halske	280%	90.55
Gelsenkirchen	130%	31.05
Harpener	137%	32.72
Phoenix	96	23.08
Ver. Stahlwerke		
Mannesmann Tubes	115	27.37
Paketfahrt	129	30.70
North German Lloyd	125%	29.93
Schultheiss	285%	67.95
Polyphoton	364	86.63
Leonh Tietz	279%	66.52

The wholesale price index of March 6 was 140.1, against 139.6 on Feb. 27. The average wage level of February was practically stable. The potash board's annual report declares that American potash fields can be exploited only with great difficulty. The board reports a 55 per cent increase in efficiency and exploitation of German fields since 1922, one feature being the introduction of the number working from 40,000 to 21,000 despite increasing output.

London

The unstable character of the international monetary situation, created by the vast stock speculation in America, continues to dominate the London financial market. During the past few days, optimism and pessimism have struggled more than usual for mastery. At the beginning of last week anxiety was acute. Sterling exchange was at a point

LISTED FOREIGN BONDS

The par value of listed foreign bonds sold in the New York market for the week ended March 16, 1929, and for the year 1929 to date, together with comparative figures for the same week in 1928, was as follows:

	N. Y. Stock Exchange.	N. Y. Curb.
Last Week	\$14,887,000	\$1,897,000
Previous week	14,328,500	1,862,000
Same week in 1928	17,265,500	4,554,000
Year to date	151,877,550	19,757,000
1928 to date	204,688,500	56,202,000
	High.	Low.
	104.89	104.45

10 Foreign Government Bonds.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year to Date.	Same Week 1928.
British 5s	102 @ 101	101 1/4	103 @ 101 1/4	102 1/4 @ 102 1/8
British con. 2 1/2%	55 1/2 @ 54 1/2	54 1/2 @ 54 1/2	56 1/2 @ 54 1/2	55 1/2 @ 55 1/2
British 4 1/2%	97 1/2 @ 97 1/2	98 @ 97 1/2	99 1/2 @ 97 1/2	97 1/2 @ 97 1/2
French rentes (in Paris)	71.95 @ 70.95	71.45 @ 70.40	73.90 @ 67.50	68.05 @ 67.50
French W. L. (in Paris)	98.60 @ 97.50	97.95 @ 97.00	99.00 @ 95.35	88.70 @ 88.30

which made it highly probable that America again would take gold from London, especially as a fast steamer was available on Wednesday. On March 12, however, Continental selling of dollars, upon a considerable scale, lifted sterling exchange sufficiently to prevent profitable American gold purchases in London and at the same time enabled the Bank of England to secure £211,000 out of the total African gold arrivals of £385,000 at a slightly lower price than it had to pay the previous week. On March 13 dollars were again sold from the Continent and sterling went over \$4.85 1/2. March 14 brought a reaction, owing to the cessation of Continental offering of dollars and the resumption of American bidding for them, while all rates on Continental countries which had moved well in favor of London in sympathy with the dollar rate again showed weakness.

These conflicting movements have led to much speculation concerning their cause. Continental selling of dollars had the appearance of a concerted movement to support sterling, while it coincided with the action on the part of American banks to discourage the employment of London funds in the New York market, such action taking the form of increased brokerage charges by American banks for funds entrusted to them for loaning in the American market. While it is obvious enough that American banks are now doing their utmost to check the influx of foreign funds, there are many here who doubt their ability to do so.

These quotations were made at the close of trading on the London Stock Exchange March 19:

French bill discounts stood at 5,290,000 francs, as compared with 4,235,000 in the previous week. This was a record figure since 1926. The official bank rate is therefore effectual, and if the exodus of capital takes on larger proportions as a result of another rise in the London rediscount rates, the opinion here is that the Bank of France could not well maintain a rate of 3 1/2 per cent very long, and would be forced to raise it to narrow the margin between the London and Paris rates. Outside discounts are following suit. The possibility of a rise is not momentarily considered imminent, but the situation may change rapidly, if through raising the London rate capital exports increase, thus obliging the bank to sell large amounts of foreign exchange.

The following closing quotations were recorded on the Paris Bourse March 19, in francs:

BONDS.

Closing Price.

Rente 4% 1917 86.90

Rente 5% 1915-16 99.35

BANKS.

Banque de France 26,360

Banque des Paris et des Pays Bas 4,935

Banque de l'Union Parisenne 2,635

Comptoir Nat d'Escompte 2,690

Credit Lyonnais 3,340

Societe Generale 1,940

Credit Commercial de France 2,012

Societe Marseillaise 1,250

Banque National de Credit 2,040

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Adriatic Electric 15

Adamello 14 1/2

Italian Edison 47 1/2

Lombard Electric 55

Seso Electric 7 1/2

Sip Electric 8 1/2

Terni Electric 22 1/2

Unes 6 1/2

Geneva Quotations

Closing quotations on March 19 included:

	Closing Price.
Union Financiere de Geneva	784
Societe de Banque Suisse	813 1/2
Credit Suisse	945
American-European Securities	490
Do pf	517
Hispano-Americanas de Electricidad	2,335
Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Milk Co.	862
Kreuger et Toll	984
Cie Suedoise de Alumettes, E.	555
BOND.	
Societe Merid. d'Elec. 7s. 1927	5,100
*Bid. *Asked.	

Italian Stock Prices

Quoted in dollars on basis of prices on Milan Stock Exchange March 19:

	Bid. Asked.
Bank d'Italia	113 1/2 114
Banco Commerciale Italiana	76 1/2 76 1/4
Banca d'America d'Italia and Ameritalia	11 1/2 12 1/4
Credito Italiano	43 1/2 44 1/4
PUBLIC UTILITIES.	
Adriatic Electric	15 15 1/2
Adamello	14 1/2 14 1/2
Italian Edison	47 1/2 48
Lombard Electric	55 56
Seso Electric	7 1/2 7 1/2
Sip Electric	8 1/2 9
Terni Electric	22 1/2 22 1/2
Unes	6 1/2 7 1/2
INDUSTRIALS.	
Cosulich	7 7 1/2
Ernesto-Breda	8 1/2 8 1/2
Fiat Motors	30 1/2 31 1/4
Iotta-Fraschini	13 1/2 14
Montecatini	15 15 1/2
Navigazione Generale Italiana	26 1/2 27 1/2
Pirelli Rubber	55 1/2 54 1/2

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Outside discount rates for money remained around 3% per cent on March 15, slightly below the official bank rate. Although rates are unchanged, conditions in the money market are gradually tightening, due to the export of capital to London and New York, and also as a consequence of the increases in capital just being made by large French banks and industrial concerns.

Market conditions are clearly narrower than a month ago and private banks are obliged to have recourse on a larger scale to rediscounting at the Bank of France. Last week's return, dated March 8, indicates that the figure at which the

MAR 22

Business Statistics

COKE PRODUCTION (5)

(Thousands of net tons)

1927.	By-product.	Beehive.	Total.
January	3,709	787	4,496
February	3,431	754	4,185
March	3,880	890	4,770
April	3,708	779	4,487
May	3,788	630	4,418
June	3,597	579	4,176
July	3,658	467	4,125
August	3,681	486	4,167
September	3,603	457	4,060
October	3,720	419	4,139
November	3,500	379	3,879
December	3,646	377	4,023
Total	43,921	7,004	50,925

1928.	By-product.	Beehive.	Total.
January	3,897	376	4,273
February	3,723	390	4,113
March	4,065	449	4,514
April	3,925	377	4,302
May	4,100	376	4,476
June	3,961	302	4,263
July	3,911	271	4,182
August	3,995	288	4,283
September	3,959	312	4,271
October	4,219	421	4,640
November	4,133	416	4,549
December	4,317	398	4,715
Total	48,205	4,376	52,581

1929.	By-product.	Beehive.	Total.
January	4,360	479	4,839
February	4,090	440	4,530

COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION (5)

(Thousands of net tons)

	Week	Ended	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
	9, '29	2, '29	23, '29	10, '28		
Bituminous Coal:						
Total	10,274	11,154	11,752	10,392		
Daily average	1,712	1,859	1,959	1,732		
Anthracite:						
Total	1,221	1,492	1,463	1,456		
Beehive Coke:						
Total	124	123	112	101		
Daily average	21	20	19	17		



FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS (6)

(1926=100)

	Employment	Payroll Totals
Feb., '29	98.6	99.8
Jan., '29	98.4	99.6
Feb., '28	101.2	102.2
Jan., '28	96.3	102.6
Feb., '27	102.5	95.5
Jan., '27	90.4	102.6
Feb., '26	84.8	84.9
Jan., '26	81.9	84.9
Feb., '25	91.2	87.1
Jan., '25	98.1	98.1
Feb., '24	104.7	103.2
Jan., '24	101.3	101.3
Feb., '23	103.2	98.1
Jan., '23	98.1	98.1
Feb., '22	102.4	91.1
Jan., '22	90.4	90.4
Feb., '21	87.2	81.0
Jan., '21	90.4	90.4
Feb., '20	114.8	95.5
Jan., '20	95.5	95.5
Feb., '19	101.7	90.3
Jan., '19	90.3	93.9

*Subject to revision. †Revised.

BONDS

Asheville, N. C., City of, \$1,600,000 6% notes, due Dec. 10, 1929, and March 10 and May 10, 1950, yield 5.75%, offered March 20, Eyer & Co., N. Y.

Atlantic Mortgage Co., Durham, N. C., \$500,000 1st coll tr g 5½%, Series "B," due April 1, 1931, 1932, 1934 and 1939, yield 6%, offered March 12, Harper & Turner, Philadelphia.

Bellair Building, Inc., San Francisco, \$550,000 1st ser g 6½%, due 1930-1940, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered March 7, Franklin Fleck & Co., San Francisco.

Birmingham, Ala., City of, \$2,70,000 g 4½% and 5%, \$1,000,000 5s, due Oct. 1, 1929-1933; \$370,000 5s, due April 1, 1930-1939, and \$1,000,000 4½s, due Aug. 1, 1953-1957, yield 5.50% to 4.60%, offered March 14, White, Weld & Co.; Old Colony Corp.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., N. Y.; First National Co. of Detroit, Inc. and Mary & Co., Birmingham.

Champion Acceptance Corp., \$1,400,000 coll tr ser g 6s, Series "A," due Feb. 1, 1932-1934, price 100, yield 6%, offered March 11.

Mercantile Trust Co.; Oliver J. Anderson & Co.; Wm. R. Compton Co.; St. Louis; Schluter & Co., N. Y.

Continental Telephone Co., \$200,000 conv col tr g 6s, due Feb. 1, 1930, price 99%, offered March 13, Municipal Utility Investment Co., Kansas City.

Eastern Utilities Investing Corp., \$35,000,000 5% g deb (with stock purchase warrants), M & S 15, due March 15, 1954, price 98, offered March 19, Harris, Forbes & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Eaton (T.) Realty Co., Ltd., \$12,000,000 1st s f "A" 5s, due April 1, 1949, price 95.14, offered March 11, Dominion Securities Corp., Toronto.

Fairfax (The), Buffalo, \$1,550,000 1st 6½%, due March 5, 1934-1949, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered March 18, The F. H. Smith Co., Washington.

Fones Realty Co., Little Rock, \$150,000 1st re ser g 5½% notes, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1930-1939, price 100, yield 5.25%, offered March 12, Federal Commerce Trust Co., St. Louis.

Great Britain and Canada Investment Corp., \$6,000,000 4½-30 yr conv deb, A & O, due April 1, 1959, price 100, with warrant for 10 shares no par common with each \$1,000 deb, offered March 19, A. Iselin & Co., N. Y.; Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Griggs Investment Trust, Inc., \$2,000,000 10% participation trust cfds, due Dec. 10, 1938, price \$110, yield 9%, offered March 19, Griggs Collateral Corp., N. Y.

Hartford Actua Realty Corp., \$2,000,000 1st 6½%, due Jan. 1, 1959, offered March 18, Thomson, Fenn & Co., Hartford.

Heyn's Bazaar Co., \$475,000 1st leasehold 10-yr s f 6s, due Feb. 1, 1939, price 100, yield 6%, offered March 13, Fidelity Trust Co., Detroit.

Houston Medical Arts Bldg. Co., Houston, \$1,200,000 1st "A" 5½%, due Feb. 15, 1931-1941, price 100, yield 5.50%, offered March 18, First National Co., St. Louis.

Interstate Investment Co., \$100,000 coll-tr 6% notes, due July 1, 1930-1939, offered March 11, Interstate Trust & Banking Co., New Orleans.

Kerr Dairy Products Corp., Inc., \$300,000 1st 10-yr s f g 6½% (with stock purchase warrants), due Feb. 1, 1939, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered March 12, Moore, Hyams & Co., Inc.; Interstate Trust & Banking Co., New Orleans.

BONDS

Lawyers Mortgage Co., N. Y., \$853,000 gtd 1st cfds, secured on various properties in Greater N. Y., due May 15, 1933, to March 15, 1934, yield 5.50%, offered March 15, Lawyers Mortgage Co., N. Y.

Lexington Telephone Co., Lexington, Ky., \$1,000,000 2-yr 5½% conv g notes (closed).

M & S, due March 1, 1931, price 98½, yield 6¾%, offered March 15, Hoagland, Allum & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Loring Park Hotel, Minneapolis, \$500,000 1st r e g 6½%, due Jan. 1, 1931-1943, offered March 13, John C. Kuck & Co., Minneapolis.

McMillan (J. T.) Co., \$105,000 1st (closed) 5½%, due Feb. 1, 1930-1944, offered March 18, Merchants National Co., St. Paul.

Michigan Fuel & Light Co., \$500,000 additional 1st g 6s, Series "A," due June 1, 1950, price 98%, yield 6%, offered March 14, A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Chicago.

National Bond & Investment Co., \$4,000,000 6% ser g notes, due March 1, 1932-1939, yield 6% to 6.15%, offered March 15, First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

National Fire Co., \$750,000 1st conv s f 6½%, due April 1, 1954, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered March 19, McLaughlin, McAfee & Co., Pittsburgh.

National Sash Weight Corp., \$400,000 1st 15-yr s f g 6s (with stock purchase wts), due Feb. 1, 1944, price 99, offered March 8, Baker, Watts & Co.; Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., Baltimore.

National Toll Bridge Co., \$2,100,000 10-yr 6% conv deb, J & D, due Jan. 1, 1939, price 98, yield 6.25%, offered March 15, J. G. White & Co., Inc.; Battles & Co.; R. W. Halsey & Co., Inc., N. Y.

New Detroit Land Co., \$200,000 1st s f g 6s, due Feb. 1, 1939, price 100, yield 6%, offered March 11, Metropolitan Trust Co., Highland Park, Mich.

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., \$30,800,000 conv deb 6s, due March 1, 1949, offered March 18, Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

Southern National Corp., \$4,000,000 15-yr 6% g deb (with stock purchase warrants), M & S 15, due March 15, 1944, price 102, yield 5.80%, offered March 19, Fenn & Beane, N. Y.

Southwest Utilities Corp., \$1,400,000 1st lien g 6s, Series "A" (with stock conversion privilege), A & O, due Oct. 1, 1943, price 101½, yield 5.85%, offered March 14, Yeager, Young & Pierson, Inc.; Vought & Co., Inc., N. Y.; Pirnie, Simons & Co., Inc., Springfield.

Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corp., \$3,357,000 15-yr 6% conv g deb, Series "B," due March 1, 1944, offered March 15, Adolph Lewisohn & Sons; Kean, Taylor & Co.; J. S. Bach & Co.; Sutro Bros. & Co., N. Y.

Textile Building, N. Y. C., \$2,400,000 genl s f g 6s (closed) 7s (with stock purchase wts), M & N, due Nov. 1, 1948, price 100, yield 7%, offered March 14, P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc.; Peabody, Smith & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Warren-Quinlan Co., \$7,000,000 10-yr 6% conv deb, M & S, due March 1, 1939, price 98½, yield 6.20%, offered March 20, Hayden, Stone & Co., N. Y. See advertisement.

Washington Co., Pa., \$175,000 road 4½s, due Feb. 1, 1939-1958, yield 4.06%, offered March 14, R. M. Snyder & Co., N. Y.

Williams (Roger) Apts., Chicago, \$575,000 1st 6s, due Nov. 15, 1931-1940, price 100, yield 6%, offered March 18, Fidelity Bond & Mortgage Co., Chicago.

West Virginia, State of, \$5,000,000 g 4½s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1945-1954, yield 4.35%, offered March 20, Bankers Co. of N. Y.; Guaranty Co. of N. Y.; E. H. Rollins & Sons; the Detroit Co., Inc.; Old Colony Corp., N. Y.; First Minneapolis Trust Co., Minneapolis; Kanawha Banking & Trust Co., Charleston, W. Va., and Hannahs, Ballin & Lee, N. Y.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Inc., Nashville, Tenn., 40,000 units of Class "A" conv preference, no par, and Class "B" no par, 1 share, Class "A" 1 share, Class "B" 1 share, Class "C" 1 share, Class "D" 1 share, Class "E" 1 share, Class "F" 1 share, Class "G" 1 share, Class "H" 1 share, Class "I" 1 share, Class "J" 1 share, Class "K" 1 share, Class "L" 1 share, Class "M" 1 share, Class "N" 1 share, Class "O" 1 share, Class "P" 1 share, Class "Q" 1 share, Class "R" 1 share, Class "S" 1 share, Class "T" 1 share, Class "U" 1 share, Class "V" 1 share, Class "W" 1 share, Class "X" 1 share, Class "Y" 1 share, Class "Z" 1 share, Class "AA" 1 share, Class "BB" 1 share, Class "CC" 1 share, Class "DD" 1 share, Class "EE" 1 share, Class "FF" 1 share, Class "GG" 1 share, Class "HH" 1 share, Class "II" 1 share, Class "JJ" 1 share, Class "KK" 1 share, Class "LL" 1 share, Class "MM" 1 share, Class "NN" 1 share, Class "OO" 1 share, Class "PP" 1 share, Class "QQ" 1 share, Class "RR" 1 share, Class "SS" 1 share, Class "TT" 1 share, Class "UU" 1 share, Class "VV" 1 share, Class "WW" 1 share, Class "XX" 1 share, Class "YY" 1 share, Class "ZZ" 1 share, Class "AA" 1 share, Class "BB" 1 share, Class "CC" 1 share, Class "DD" 1 share, Class "EE" 1 share, Class "FF" 1 share, Class "GG" 1 share, Class "HH" 1 share, Class "II" 1 share, Class "JJ" 1 share, Class "KK" 1 share, Class "LL" 1 share, Class "MM" 1 share, Class "NN" 1 share, Class "OO" 1 share, Class "PP" 1 share, Class "QQ" 1 share, Class "RR" 1 share, Class "SS" 1 share, Class "TT" 1 share, Class "UU" 1 share, Class "VV" 1 share, Class "WW" 1 share, Class "XX" 1 share, Class "YY" 1 share, Class "ZZ" 1 share, Class "AA" 1 share, Class "BB" 1 share, Class "CC" 1 share, Class "DD" 1 share, Class "EE" 1 share, Class "FF" 1 share, Class "GG" 1 share, Class "HH" 1 share, Class "II" 1 share, Class "JJ" 1 share, Class "KK" 1 share, Class "LL" 1 share, Class "MM" 1 share, Class "NN" 1 share, Class "OO" 1 share, Class "PP" 1 share, Class "QQ" 1 share, Class "RR" 1 share, Class "SS" 1 share, Class "TT" 1 share, Class "UU" 1 share, Class "VV" 1 share, Class "WW" 1 share, Class "XX" 1 share, Class "YY" 1 share, Class "ZZ" 1 share, Class "AA" 1 share, Class "BB" 1 share, Class "CC" 1 share, Class "DD" 1 share, Class "EE" 1 share, Class "FF" 1 share, Class "GG" 1 share, Class "HH" 1 share, Class "II" 1 share, Class "JJ" 1 share, Class "KK" 1 share, Class "LL" 1 share, Class "MM" 1 share, Class "NN" 1 share, Class "OO" 1 share, Class "PP" 1 share, Class "QQ" 1 share, Class "RR" 1 share, Class "SS" 1 share, Class "TT" 1 share, Class "UU" 1 share, Class "VV" 1 share, Class "WW" 1 share, Class "XX" 1 share, Class "YY" 1 share, Class "ZZ" 1 share, Class "AA" 1 share, Class "BB" 1 share, Class "CC" 1 share, Class "DD" 1 share, Class "EE" 1 share, Class "FF" 1 share, Class "GG" 1 share, Class "HH" 1 share, Class "II" 1 share, Class "JJ" 1 share, Class "KK" 1 share, Class "LL" 1 share, Class "MM" 1 share, Class "NN" 1 share, Class "OO" 1 share, Class "PP" 1 share, Class "QQ" 1 share, Class "RR" 1 share, Class "SS" 1 share, Class "TT" 1 share, Class "UU" 1 share, Class "VV" 1 share, Class "WW" 1 share, Class "XX" 1 share, Class "YY" 1 share

Bank Debts and Federal Reserve Bank Statements

Debits to Individual Accounts by Banks in Reporting Centres

		(Thousands)		
Federal Reserve District.	Number of Centres Included.	Mar. 13, '29.	Week Ended Mar. 6, '29.	Mar. 14, '28.
1-Boston	16	\$662,240	\$827,421	\$630,157
2-New York	14	12,116,118	14,365,107	9,448,371
3-Philadelphia	18	637,446	803,712	546,335
4-Cleveland	25	749,196	856,008	648,082
5-Richmond	23	310,180	343,562	287,523
6-Atlanta	26	310,596	356,955	273,870
7-Chicago	38	1,627,890	1,945,638	1,375,518
8-St. Louis	16	322,712	379,249	301,813
9-Minneapolis	17	193,500	217,369	170,836
10-Kansas City	29	353,116	394,163	314,567
11-Dallas	17	211,068	245,383	185,081
12-San Francisco	28	981,479	1,285,809	892,307
Total	267	\$18,475,541	\$22,020,376	\$15,074,060
New York City	1	11,697,668	13,889,645	9,099,345
Total outside New York City	266	\$6,777,873	\$8,130,731	\$5,974,715

Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES

		(Millions)				
		All Reporting	Chicago.			
		Mar. 13, 1929.	Mar. 13, 1929.	Mar. 14, 1928.	Mar. 13, 1929.	Mar. 14, 1928.
Loans:						
On securities	\$7,511	\$7,573	\$6,614	\$959	\$949	\$811
All other	8,921	8,850	8,793	734	741	670
Total	\$16,433	\$16,423	\$15,407	\$1,693	\$1,691	\$1,481
Investments:						
U. S. Government securities	3,036	3,058	2,924	189	191	216
Other securities	2,917	2,904	3,164	258	260	275
Total	\$5,953	\$5,962	\$6,088	\$447	\$450	\$490
Total loans and investments.	\$22,386	\$22,384	\$21,494	\$2,140	\$2,141	\$1,972
Reserve with Federal Reserve banks	1,726	1,716	1,730	177	177	187
Cash in vault	245	238	248	16	16	17
Net demand deposits	13,398	13,308	13,773	1,258	1,262	1,275
Time deposits	6,855	6,871	6,630	679	687	661
Government deposits	6	6	10	..	..	1
Due from banks	1,147	1,167	1,192	165	160	161
Due to banks	2,845	2,970	3,364	330	341	383
Borrowings from Federal Reserve banks	716	756	352	130	121	20

Statement of New York City Member Banks

		(Millions.)	Mar. 20.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 21.
		1929.	1929.	1928.	1928.
Loans:					
On securities		\$2,833	\$2,749	\$2,395	
All other		2,616	2,599	2,585	
Total loans		\$5,449	\$5,348	\$4,981	
Investments:					
United States Government securities		\$1,122	\$1,089	\$1,085	
Other securities		770	772	814	
Total investments		\$1,892	\$1,860	\$1,900	
Loans and investments—Total.		\$7,340	\$7,209	\$6,880	
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		744	731	717	
Cash in vault		53	56	50	
Net demand deposits		5,290	5,261	5,359	
Time deposit		1,160	1,166	1,084	
Government deposits		129	2	85	
Due from banks		124	86	121	
Due to banks		898	889	1,054	
Borrowings from Federal Reserve Bank		126	139	44	

FOREIGN BANK STATEMENTS

BANK OF ENGLAND

		(Thousands.)	March 21, 1929.	March 14, 1929.	March 7, 1929.	Feb. 28, 1929.	Feb. 21, 1929.
Circulation		£353,868	£355,004	£355,058	£352,253	£351,919	
Public deposits		19,423	11,933	8,238	13,996	15,076	
Private deposits		99,594	101,015	101,429	93,701	102,827	
Bankers' accounts		62,332	63,384	64,183	57,040	65,694	
Other accounts		37,262	37,631	37,296	36,661	37,133	
Government securities		47,916	44,836	44,796	42,976	46,331	
Other securities		30,467	29,326	26,494	23,946	30,748	
Discounts and advances		12,582	12,517	10,379	8,353	12,056	
Securities		1,885	16,809	16,115	15,593	18,692	
Reserves		56,857	57,064	56,740	59,002	59,031	
Proportion reserve to liabilities		49.5%	50.5%	51.6%	54.7%	50.0%	
Bullion		152,825	152,068	151,828	151,255	150,850	
Bank rate		5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	

BANK OF FRANCE

		(Millions of francs)	March 16, 1929.	March 9, 1929.	March 2, 1929.	Feb. 23, 1929.	Feb. 16, 1929.
Gold		34,034	34,023	34,063	34,037	34,026	
Sight balances abroad		10,965	11,476	11,473	11,533	11,794	
Negotiable bills bought abroad		18,303	18,297	18,298	18,283	18,268	
Bills discounted and advances		7,063	7,837	6,872	7,624	6,429	
Commercial bills, France		4,566	5,290	4,235	5,238	3,967	
Advances against securities		2,384	2,366	2,404	2,263	2,325	
Negotiable bonds and sinking fund		5,930	5,930	5,930	5,930	5,930	
Circulation		62,875	63,414	64,226	62,505	62,619	
Creditor current accounts		18,103	18,838	17,805	19,474	18,683	
Current securities and deposits		6,261	7,231	5,885	6,884	5,700	
Ratio		42.03%	41.36%	41.52%	41.52%	41.85%	
Bank rate		3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	

REICHSBANK

		(Thousands of Reichsmarks)	Mar. 15, '29.	Mar. 9, '29.	Mar. 2, '29.	Feb. 23, '29.	Mar. 15, '28.
Gold coin and bullion		2,617,899	2,653,854	2,699,958	2,728,958	1,888,103	
Reserve in foreign currencies		66,776	126,945	89,393	99,134	262,070	
Bills of exchange and checks		2,214,697	2,264,992	2,383,402	1,965,833	2,000,685	
Silver and other coins		120,955	108,270	114,362	132,175	69,578	
Notes on other banks		21,078	17,140	7,244	28,815	22,428	
Advances		58,983	153,795	297,247	38,467	91,040	
Investments		93,136	93,136	93,170	93,170	94,239	
Other assets		519,015	507,667	472,290	483,031	534,433	
Notes in circulation		4,165,794	4,337,650	4,553,016	3,902,084	3,885,783	
Other maturing obligations		448,517	502,947	525,560	572,696	492,057	
Other liabilities		1,455,577	1,442,551	1,430,839	1,417,196	177,737	

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

		(Thousands)				
RESOURCES:	Combined Federal Reserve Banks.	N. Y. Federal Reserve Bank.				
	Mar. 20, 1929.	Mar. 13, 1929.	Mar. 21, 1928.	Mar. 20, 1929.	Mar. 13, 1929.	Mar. 21, 1928.
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	\$1,300,876	\$1,213,407	\$1,393,893	\$291,683	\$241,781	\$328,813
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasury	70,707	64,353</td				



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Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

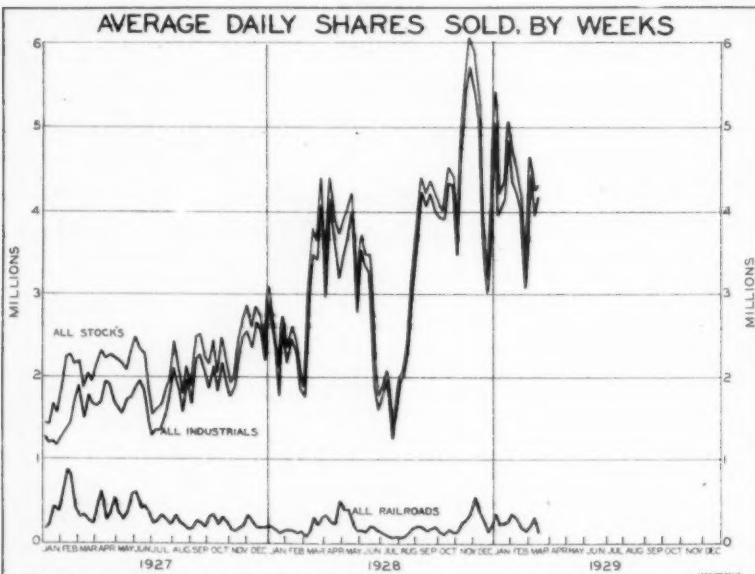
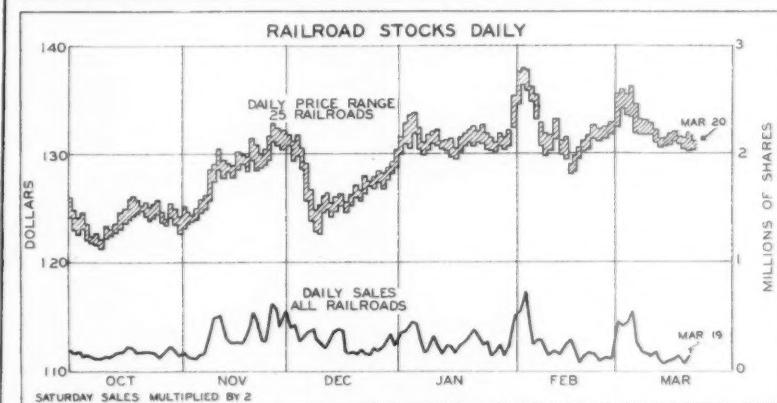
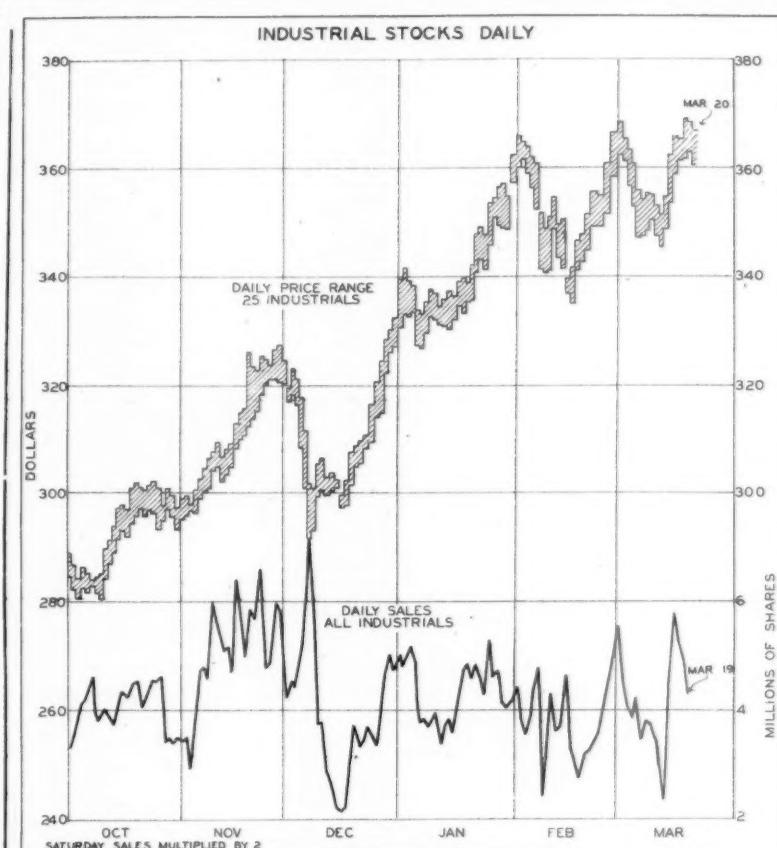
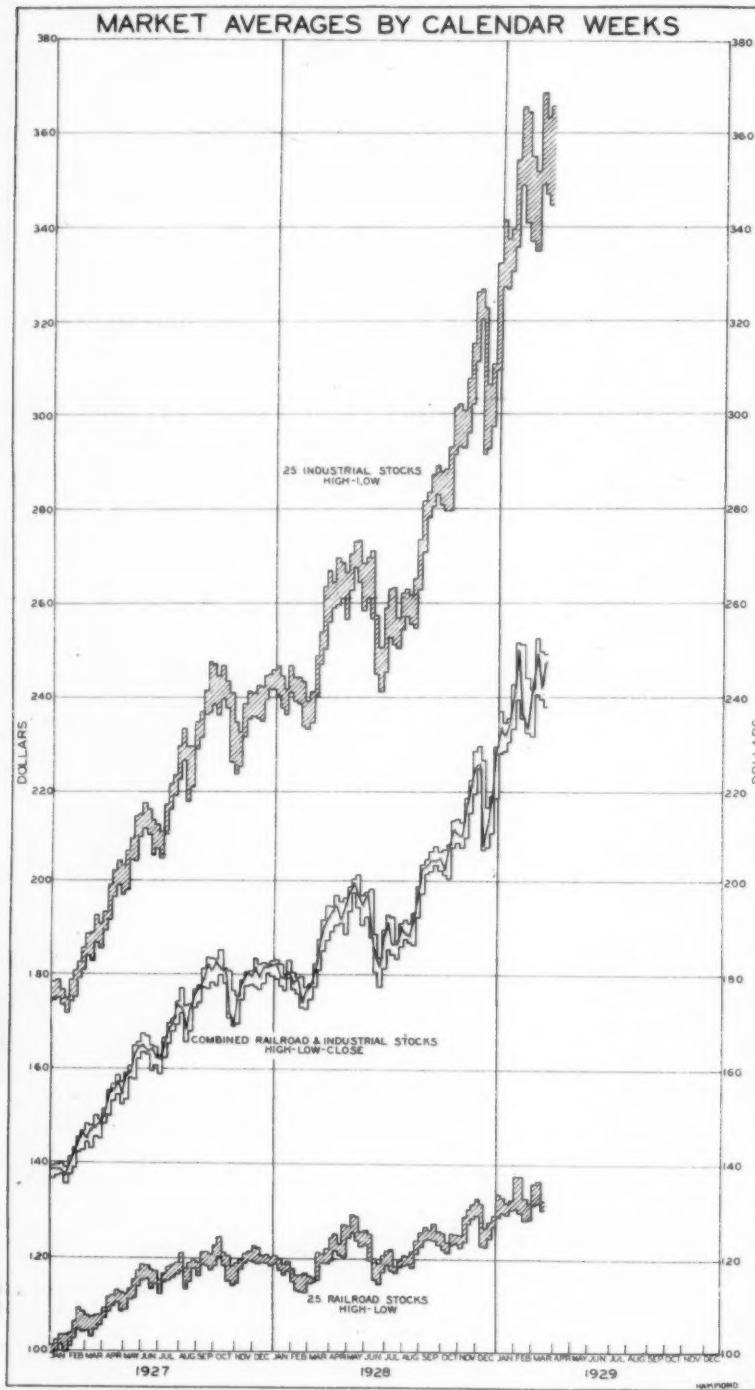
Stock Transactions — New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Stock Transactions	New	Old	Stock Fund	Shares
March 1	Mr.	shares	shares	shares
March 1	Mr.	shares	shares	shares
March 1	Mr.	shares	shares	shares
March 1	Mr.	shares	shares	shares

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued



STOCK MARKET AVERAGES						
Railroads (25 Stocks)						
Date.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last Yr.	Net Same Day
Mar. 11.	132.04	130.98	131.10	-.90	116.07	120.41
Mar. 12.	131.24	130.40	130.67	-.43	116.27	Week's range-High, 132.04; low, 130.40.
Mar. 13.	131.36	130.66	130.93	+.26	117.47	Mar. 18. 131.13 130.33 130.58 + .55 119.95
Mar. 14.	131.79	130.72	131.42	+.49	118.21	Mar. 19. 131.95 130.17 131.21 + .63 119.53
Mar. 15.	131.92	131.04	131.33	-.09	119.65	Mar. 20. 131.07 130.20 130.42 -.79 119.90

Stock Market Averages						
Industrials (25 Stocks)						
Date.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last Yr.	Net Same Day
Mar. 11.	353.05	347.88	347.88	-4.84	249.97	252.14
Mar. 12.	351.41	345.39	348.46	+.58	249.65	Week's range-High, 345.39; low, 345.39.
Mar. 13.	354.82	348.76	352.76	+.40	248.63	Mar. 18. 363.93 361.50 363.82 + .20 253.01
Mar. 14.	362.15	353.63	359.50	+6.74	250.19	Mar. 19. 368.49 362.83 364.57 + .75 255.07
Mar. 15.	365.89	358.73	362.37	+2.87	252.35	Mar. 20. 367.28 360.34 364.21 -.36 257.74

Combined Average (50 Stocks)						
Mar. 11.	242.54	239.04	239.49	-2.87	183.02	186.28
Mar. 12.	241.32	237.89	239.56	+.07	182.96	Week's range-High, 248.90; low, 237.89.
Mar. 13.	243.09	239.71	241.84	+2.28	183.05	Mar. 18. 250.03 245.91 247.20 -.17 186.48
Mar. 14.	246.97	242.17	245.46	+3.62	184.20	Mar. 19. 250.22 246.50 247.89 + .69 187.30
Mar. 15.	248.90	244.88	246.85	+1.39	186.00	Mar. 20. 249.17 245.27 247.31 -.58 188.82

RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL SHARES SOLD						
Week Ended	Same Week		Total	Av. Daily		
March 16, 1929	1928	1927	Railroads	640,010	118,520	
Monday	3,626,850	3,875,910	Missouri Pacific	3,061,750	1,992,665	Industrial Chem. & Dye
Tuesday	3,061,750	3,947,530	New York Central	3,330,050	2,072,812	International Harvester
Wednesday	3,330,050	3,185,515	N. Y. N. H. & H.	4,625,350	1,964,970	American Smelting & Refining
Thursday	4,625,350	3,510,980	Norfolk & Western	5,885,170	2,287,076	National Biscuit
Friday	5,885,170	3,910,695	Northern Pacific	2,718,260	2,065,810	National Tea
Saturday	2,718,260	3,907,380	Pennsylvania			Atlantic Refining
Total week	23,247,430	20,476,450	Pittsburgh & W. Va.			Baldwin Locomotive
Year to date	243,515,710	145,679,375	Erie			Un. Carbide & Carbon
March 18	5,021,120	3,068,160	Reading			United Fruit
March 19	4,449,660	3,322,460	St. Louis-San Fran.			U.S. C. Ir. Pipe, new
March 20	5,190,570	3,817,900	Illinois Central			Commercial Solvents
Total	23,247,430	20,476,450	Southern Pacific			United States Steel
Week ended March 9, '29:			Lehigh Valley			Du Pont de Nemours
Railroads			Louisville & Nashville			Westinghouse A. Br.
Industrials			Texas & Pacific			General Electric
Total			Union Pacific			Woolworth
Week ended March 16, '29:						
Railroads						
Industrials						

STOCKS INCLUDED IN MARKET AVERAGES						
RAILROADS	RAILROADS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS			
Atchison	Missouri Pacific	\$ Air Reduction	**General Motors			
Baltimore & Ohio	New York Central	Allied Chem. & Dye	International Harvester			
Chesapeake & Ohio	N. Y. N. H. & H.	American Smelting & Refining	Internal' Tel. & Tel.			
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	Norfolk & Western	National Biscuit	National Biscuit			
Chi. & Northwestern	Northern Pacific	National Tea	National Tea			
Del. Lack. & West.	Pittsburgh & W. Va.	Atlantic Refining	Atlantic Refining			
Erie	Erie	Baldwin Locomotive	Baldwin Locomotive			
Great Northern pf.	Reading	Un. Carbide & Carbon	Un. Carbide & Carbon			
Illinois Central	St. Louis-San Fran.	Burroughs Add. Mch.	Burroughs Add. Mch.			
Lehigh Valley	Southern Pacific	Case Threshing	Case Threshing			
Louisville & Nashville	Southern Railway	**U.S. C. Ir. Pipe, new	**U.S. C. Ir. Pipe, new			
Mo., Kan. & Texas	Texas & Pacific	Commercial Solvents	Commercial Solvents			
	Union Pacific	Du Pont de Nemours	Du Pont de Nemours			
		Westinghouse A. Br.	Westinghouse A. Br.			
		General Electric	General Electric			
		Woolworth	Woolworth			
		*Multiply by 2.	*Multiply by 4.	*Multiply by 2½.	*Multiply by 3.	*Multiply by 5.
		†Multiply by 3½.				

ANNUAL RANGE OF MARKET AVERAGES						
25 Railroads. 25 Industrials. 50 Combined.						
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	
1929. 137.71 Feb. 2	6 368.93 Mar. 1	326.98 Jan. 8	252.05 Mar. 1	228.38 Jan. 8	118.44 Mar. 6	
1928. 132.80 Nov. 27	112.84 Feb. 20	322.58 Dec. 31	233.42 Feb. 20	231.45 Dec. 31	173.13 Feb. 20	
1927. 124.22 Oct. 4	99.34 Jan. 4	247.45 Sep. 16	171.40 Jan. 25	185.47 Oct. 4	135.82 Jan. 27	
1926. 102.60 Dec. 20	81.61 Mar. 20	186.03 Feb. 13	137.65 Mar. 30	142.35 Dec. 20	109.63 Mar. 30	
1925. 95.29 Dec. 29	73.50 Mar. 30	185.36 Nov. 2	128.82 Mar. 30	128.21 Dec. 28	101.16 Mar. 30	
1924. 81.41 Dec. 18	57.80 Jan. 3	135.11 Dec. 31	103.26 Apr. 22	107.23 Dec. 31	82.26 Apr. 22	
1923. 67.05 Mar. 5	54.61 Aug. 4	118.44 Mar. 6	99.05 Oct. 27	92.52 Mar. 6	77.15 Oct. 28	

*Multiply by 2. †Multiply by 4. *Multiply by 2½. †Multiply by 3. **Multiply by 5.

†Multiply by 3½.

MAR 22

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

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OPEN MARKET—FOREIGN SECURITIES

The quotations below are submitted by the firms whose key numbers appear before each security.

Quotations are as of the Wednesday before publication.

GOVERNMENT—BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Argentine 5s, 1954.....	81 1/2	83 1/2
2 Austrian Federal 6s (per kr. 1,000,000).....	9 1/2	10 1/2
3 Do.....	9 1/2	11 1/2
3 Austrian Treasury 6s (per kr. 1,000,000).....	12 1/2	14 1/2
3 Belg. Restor'tn 5s (1,000 fcs.).....	24 1/2	25 1/2
3 Do premium 5% (1,000 fcs.).....	28	28
Brazil Govt. 4s, 1888 (p £20).....	57	58 1/2
Do 4s, 1888.....	71	73
Do 4s, 1900.....	62 1/2	64
Do 4s, 1910.....	56	57 1/2
Do 5s, 1913.....	72 1/2	73 1/2
Do 5s, 1895.....	72	72
Costa Rica 5s, 1911 (sterling and U. S. \$1).....	76 1/2	78 1/2
2 Czech. Premium 4 1/2s (per kr. 1,000).....	28	30
3 Czech Flour Loan 6s (per kr. 1,000).....	28 1/2	30
Denmark 5s, 1919.....	253	258
Do 3s, 1894.....	160	164
Finnish Govt. 1958 5 1/2s, (\$ bonds).....	86 1/2	87 1/2
Do 6s, 1945 (\$3).....	95	95 1/2
Do 6s, 1958 (\$3).....	97	98 1/2
3 Finland Govt. 1918 (1,000 fmks.).....	20	22
French Govt. 4s, 17 (frs. 1,000).....	32	33 1/2
Do 5s (Vict.) (per frs. 1,000).....	37 1/2	38 1/2
French Loan 5s, "U" 20'.....	39	40
French Prem. 5s, 1920.....	45	46
Do 5s, 1920.....	44 1/2	45 1/2
2 German Govt. Liquidation Ln. (per reichsmarks 1,000) (without drawing rts.).....	28	29 1/2

GOVERNMENT—BONDS—Continued

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
3 Do.....	28 1/2	30 1/2
2 Do (with draw. rts., rm. 100).....	59	60
3 Do.....	60	63
3 German Communal Liquid Ln. w. drawing rts. (per rm. 100).....	58 1/2	61 1/2
3 German Forced Loan 4/5s, 1922 (m. 1,000,000).....	3 1/2	5
Brit. Fund 4s, March, 1910.....	85	87
Brit. Nat. W. L. 5s, 1929-47.....	97 1/2	99 1/2
Brit. Vict. 4s, Sept., 1919.....	90	92
Brit. Nat. W. G. 5s, 1929.....	101 1/2	103 1/2
Brit. Consols 2 1/2s.....	53 1/2	55 1/2
Greek Govt. 1914.....	140	150
Hungarian Gold Rente pre-war, including cpn. 76-80 £10.....	12	13 1/2
3 Hungarian War Loan 5 1/2s & 6s (per 1,000 kr.).....	10c	17 1/2c
3 Italian 5% Cons. (lire 1,000).....	41 1/2	42 1/2
Norway 6s, 1920-70 (kroner).....	265	275
Do 6 1/2s, 1944.....	270	280
Poland 6% 1940 (\$100).....	80	82 1/2
3 Do.....	79	81
Polish Govt. 5% Conv. Loan (100 zloty).....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Rumanian Reconstruction 5s, 1920.....	3 1/2	4
3 Do (1,000 lei).....	3 1/2	4
Russian 4% rentes, 1894 (per 1,000 rubles).....	5	6
3 Do.....	5 1/2	6 1/2
2 Russian War Loan 5 1/2s, (1,000 rubles).....	3	3 1/2
3 Do.....	3 1/2	3 1/2

MUNICIPAL—BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Buenos Aires 5s, '15 (£100 pcs.).....	85	87
Do (£10 pieces).....	76	78
2 Carlbad 4s.....	18 1/2	20
Warsaw 5s, '21 (1,000,000 mks.).....	300	..

BANK—STOCKS

AUSTRIA:

3 Bodencredit (sch. sh.).....	14 1/2	15 1/2
2 Credit Anstalt (per sch. sh.).....	7 1/2	8
3 Do.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
2 Lower Austrian Discount (per schilling sh.).....	2 1/2	3 1/2
3 Do.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
3 Wiener Bank Verein.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
3 Mercurbank (sch. sh.).....	2 1/2	3 1/2

FRANCE:

2 Credit Lyonnais.....	133	140
Do (per share).....	128	132
3 Banque Paris et Pays Bas (per sh.).....	190	195
3 Do.....	190	195
3 Bavarian Vereinsbank (100 rm.).....	38	39
3 Commerz und Prvdk. (100 rm.).....	46	47 1/2
3 Darmstädter Bank (100 rm.).....	65 1/2	67 1/2
3 Deutsche Bank (100 rm.).....	39 1/2	41 1/2
3 Dresdner Bank (100 rm.).....	39	40
3 Disc. Gesell. Bank (100 rm.).....	38 1/2	39 1/2
3 Reichsbank (100 rm.).....	72 1/2	76

GERMANY:

3 Bayerian Vereinsbank (100 rm.).....	38	39
3 Commerz und Prvdk. (100 rm.).....	46	47 1/2
3 Darmstädter Bank (100 rm.).....	65 1/2	67 1/2
3 Deutsche Bank (100 rm.).....	39 1/2	41 1/2
3 Dresdner Bank (100 rm.).....	39	40
3 Disc. Gesell. Bank (100 rm.).....	38 1/2	39 1/2
3 Reichsbank (100 rm.).....	72 1/2	76

HUNGARY:

3 Hungarian Discount & Ex. Bk. (pengo share).....	15 1/2	16 1/2
3 Banca d'Amer d'Italia (un-stamped sh. of lira 100).....	55 1/2	61 1/2
3 Do stamped "Ameritalia".....	11 1/2	11 1/2

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS —BONDS

CUBA:

7 Cuba Co. deb. 6s, 1955.....	70	80
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GERMANY:

A. E. G. pre-war (m. 1,000).....	22	24
Hamburg-American Line.....	31	33

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS —STOCKS

AUSTRIA:

3 A. E. G. Union (Austrian-German Gen. Elec.) sch. sh. 4 1/2	5	
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FRANCE:

3 Nord. R. R. (per share).....	105	108
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GERMANY:

3 Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean R. R. (per sh.).....	58	61
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ITALY:

3 Union d'Electricite (per sh.).....	53	57
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HUNGARY:

3 Rima Murany Steel (pengo share).....	15 1/2	17
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CANADIAN BANK STOCKS

Bank of Montreal, ex rts.....	360	365
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Bank of Nova Scotia.....	401	402
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Bank of Toronto.....	275	275
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Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	349	350
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Imperial Bank.....	260	264 1/2
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Nat'l. Canadian Bk. ex rts.....	178	180
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Royal Bk. of Canada, ex rts.....	367	368
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Dominion Bank, ex rts.....	275	276
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Provincial Bank.....	145	150
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BANK—STOCKS

American Union Bank.....	270	290
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Bank of America.....	257	263
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OPEN MARKET—DOMESTIC SECURITIES

DETROIT BANK STOCKS

Key.	Bld.	Offer.
American State Bank	325	329
First National	540	...
Highland Park State Bank	410	300
Highland Park Trust	290	300
Merchants National	348	350
Peoples Wayne County	815	820
Union Commerce Invest.	550	600

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

Central Trust Co. of Illinois	500	594
Chicago Trust Co.	580	585
Contl. Natl. Bank	690	694
First National Bank	915	920
Forman National	997	1,011
Harris Trust & Savings	1,200	1,225
Natl. Bk. of the Rep. (\$20 par)	258	262
Northern Trust Co.	900	905
Peoples Trust and Sav. Bk.	520	530
State Bank of Chicago	860	865
Straus National	385	390
Union Bank of Chicago	455	465

PHILADELPHIA BANK STOCKS

Central	910	925
Corn Exchange, new	195	200
Do rights	46	48
First	570	585
Manayunk-Quaker City	575	600
Market Street	605	625
Northwestern	965	990
Penn	830	845
Philadelphia	1,110	1,150
Southwark	440	460
Tenth, new	43	46
Tradesmen's	575	585

INSURANCE—STOCKS

Aetna C. & S.	1,900	1,900
Aetna Fire	815	830
Aetna Life	1,360	1,375
American Equitable	46	50
American Reserve Ins	97	...
American Reinsurance	86	89
Automobile ex div	625	635
Baltimore & American, new	60	62
Brooklyn Fire	149	153
Camden Fire	37	39
Carolina	46	50
City of New York	720	735
Commonwealth	700	...
Conn. G. Life	2,250	...
Eagle Fire	90	94
Empire	22%	25%
Federal	1,400	1,500
Fidelity & Casualty	165	175
Firemen's	43%	44%
Franklin Fire ex rts.	230	240
Do rights	25	35
Germanic	27	29
Glen Falls	64	66
Globe & Rutgers, new	1,530	1,570
Great American	51	53
Great Amer. Ind.	60	65
Hanover Fire	87	90
Halifax	35	37
Harmonia	40	43
Hartford Fire	1,065	1,080
Importers & Exporters	118	125
Lloyd's Cas.	37	39
Maryland Casualty	157	162
Mass. Bond, new	168	175
Merch. Fire	28	30
Merch. F. A., new	130	140
Missouri State Life	89	91
National Liberty, new	36	37
National Union ex rts.	350	360
Do rts.	38	41
New Brunswick Fire	50	53
New England	49	50
New Hampshire	625	650
New Jersey	26%	29
New York Fire	180	190
North River	430	440
Northern	145	155
Pacific Fire	170	190
People's National, new	40	42
Phoenix	1,050	1,075
Preferred Ac.	500	530
Prov. Wash.	910	930
Public Fire	27%	28%
Rhode Island	390	410
St. P. F. & M	195	205
Security	120	130
Springfield, ex rts.	198	205
Stuyvesant	450	460
Sylvania Fire	34	36
Travelers	1,950	1,975
United States Casualty	470	490
United States Fire	130	135
Westchester Fire	88	91

INVESTMENT TRUST—STOCKS

Am. Fdrs. Corp. com.	85%	86
Do 6% pf	44%	47%
Do 7% pf	50	53
Am. Utilities & Genl. units.	21%	24
Do B	7	8
8 Am. Investors, B	19%	20
Atl. & Pac. Intl. Corp. units	73%	76
Do Cl. A com., w. w.	30%	34
Do scrip.	5%	7
Do 6% pt. w. w.	45	49
Bankers Inv. Tr. of Am. com.	15%	36%
Bankers Sec. of Am. com.	17%	18
Bankstocks Corp. Md. A.	9	11
Do E	8%	9
Do 6% pf	39%	42
British Type Investors, C. A.	57%	58%
Capital Administration, A.	39	...
Chain & Genl. Equities com.	30	33
Claremont Investment Corp.	Interested	...
Diversified Trustees	26%	27%
Do Series B	22%	23%
Eastern Bankers com.	27	...
Do units	145	151
Eastern Utilities "A"	16%	16%
Electric Pwr. Associates	29%	31%
Fed. Capital Corp. com.	Interested	...
Do 6% cum pf	...	...
Fed. Capital Corp. pf. ex war	22	23
Do units	102%	109
Do common	55%	62
Founders Securities Trust pf.	26%	27%
Financial Invest	25	27%
Fixed Trust Shares	22%	23
Gen'l Bd. & Shs. pf. & com.	Interested	...
Globe U'writers Exch. Inc.	25%	26
Greenway Corp. com.	22%	24%
Do pf.	54%	56%
Imperial Royalties pf.	1.16	1.21
Incorporated Equities	49%	50
Incorporated Investors	99	101%

INVESTMENT TRUST—STOCKS
—Continued

8 Insuranshares Corp. of Del.	23%	23%
Investment Trust, A.	18%	19%
Do B	17%	18%
Intl. Secs. Corp. A. com.	64	67
Do B. com.	34%	37%
Do 6% pf.	94	99
Do ctfs.	154	158
Do com.	164	168
Do units	12%	13%
Joint Investors conv. pf.	106	107
12 Do A	45	45
Massachusetts Investors	53%	56%
Metals & Mining Shares units	72	77
Mutual Invest.	12%	13%
8 Pacific Investing com	35	36
Prudential Investors, Inc.	27	27%
Railways Equities Corp. B.	23%	26%
Do com.	20	20
Raybar Corp.	36%	37%
Reynolds Invest. Corp. A.	140	153
Do pf. A.	185	200
Second Int'l. Sec. pf.	44%	47%
Do A. com.	53%	56%
Do B. com.	24%	27%
Do ctfs.	98	100
Southern Bond & Share Cl A	com. allot. ctfs.	32
Do Com. St. Tr. A. ex div	13%	15%
Do Bk. St. Tr. C. ex div	14%	14%
Do Bk. St. Tr. C. ex div	34%	...
Do Bk. St. Tr. C. ex div	35%	...
Do Bk. St. Tr. Ser. C. ex div	33%	36%
Do Canadian Bk. St. Tr. Ser. D	18%	26%
Do Insur. St. Tr. Sh. Ser. F	23%	26%
U. S. British Intl. pf.	41%	44%
Do A	36%	39%
Do B	18	18
8 U. S. Elec. Lt. & Pr. A.	41%	41%

PUBLIC UTILITIES—STOCKS

Alabama Pwr. pf. (7)	109%	111
Am. Comwth. Pr. 6% pf.	90	93
Arkansas Pwr. & Lt. 7% pf.	105	107
Asso. Tel. Util. 6% pf.	87	91
Do 7% pf.	98	...
Atl. City Elec. pf. (6)	107	109
Augusta-A. R. R. & Elec.	30	32
Do 6% pf.	80	85
Binghamton H. & P. pf. (6)	103	105
Birmingham Wat. W. 7% pf.	103	107
Broad River Power 7% pf.	102%	104%
Carolina P. & L. 7% pf.	109	110
Cent. Ark. Ry. & L. pf. (7)	102	105
Central Maine Pow. 7% pf.	106	109
Cent. P. & L. pf. (7)	105%	107
Cent. Pub. Serv. 7% pf.	100	103
Cities Service com.	121%	122
Do pf.	97%	98
Do pf. B.	9	...
Do pf. BB.	92	...
Do Bankers	60%	...
Clev. Elec. Ill. new	68	72
Do 6% pf.	10%	113
Col. Ry. P. & Lt. pf. B (6%)	100	106
Do pf. (6)	106	108
Do (6)	210	...
Conn. Lt. & Power 7% pf.	114	118
Do 8% pf.	119	122
Consumers Pow. 6% pf.	103%	105
Do 6.60% pf.	103%	105
Dallas Pow. & Light 7% pf.	111	111
Dayton Power & Lt. 6% pf.	97	101
Derby Gas & Elec. 7% pf.	97	99
Duluth Gas & Elec. pf.	96	97
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	104	108
Elec. Investors pf. (6)	98	100
Eric Railways	4	6
Do 7% pf.	57	61
Fort Worth Wrg. & Lt. 7% pf.	114	116
Gas & Elec. Bergen (5)	95	...
Gen. Gas & Elec. ctfs.	27	29
Hudson County Gas (8)	145	...
Idaho Pow. pf.	107%	109
Illinois Pow. & Lt. 6% pf.	95%	97
Inland Pow. & Lt. 7% pf.	94	98
Interstate Pow. 7% pf.	97%	98%
Indiana Pr. & Lt. pf.	97	99
Jersey Cent. P. & L. 7% pf.	103	105
Kansas Gas & Elec. 7% pf.	108	110
Kentucky Sec. (5) 7% pf.	150	170
Do pf. (6)	85	90
Kings County Light 7% pf.	112	114
Lake Sup. Dis. Pw. 7% pf.	100	105
Los Angeles G. & E. 6% pf.	105	107
Met. Edison pf. (6)	105%	107
Do pf. (7)	108	111
Mississippi River Pwr. 6% pf.	105	107
Missouri Pub. Service pf.	96	99
Nassau & Suff. Light 7% pf.	107	110
National Water Works units	64	66
Nebraska Pow. 7% pf.	109%	111
Newark Consolidated Gas (5)	95	...
New Jersey Pw. & Lt. 6% pf.	103	105
New Orleans Pub. Ser. 7% pf.	106%	108
N. Y. Steam Corp.	450	475
Northern N. Y. Util. 7% pf.	107	110
North Penn. 6% pf.	102	102
Do 7% pf.	106	107
North Texas Elec.	16	18
Do 6% pf.	34	...
Ohio Public Service pf. (7)	110	112
Ohio River Edison pf. (7)	106	108
Oklahoma Gas & Elec. 7% pf.	109%	112
Penn Power & Light pf. (7)	108%	110
Penn Ohio P. &		

Transactions on the New York Curb Market

For Week Ended Saturday, March 16

With Closing Prices Wednesday, March 20

Transactions on the New York Curb Market											
For Week Ended Saturday, March 16 With Closing Prices Wednesday, March 20											
Range 1929.											
High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales.	Clos.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales.	Clos.
High.	Low.					High.	Low.				
1, range 1929. High, Low,	Net	Wed.'s	Range 1929.	Net	Wed.'s	Range 1929.	Net	Wed.'s	Range 1929.	Net	Wed.'s
1, range 1929. High, Low,	High.	Low.	High.	High.	Low.	High.	High.	Low.	High.	High.	Low.
1, range 1929. High, Low,	Do pf (6)	100	80	9	+ 1	47,000	5	122	102	112	112
48, 45% Acoustic Prod.	100%	64	45	2	+ 1	1,000	5	112	102	112	112
Acro-Slip M A (1,500)	43	40	43	+ 1	600	100	112	102	112	102	100
111, 38 Do B	43	41	43	+ 1	700	44	87	80	83	100	84
112, 36 Acfa Anseco	26	26	30	+ 1	500	100	105	102	105	100	105
82, 72 Do pf	82	81	82	+ 1	1,000	81	42	35	35	35	35
66, 27 Alles & Fisher (2)	300	295	310	- 1	1,000	600	140	140	148	148	148
23, 17 Alexander Indus	22	195	215	- 1	500	110	94	94	94	94	94
13, 81 Allied Packers	1	80	95	- 1	4,000	18	4	4	4	4	4
10, 72 Do pr pf	9	9	9	- 1	300	100	50	50	50	50	50
2, 16 Allis Chalmers pf	25	25	25	- 1	2,000	25	109	101	105	105	105
2, 14 Allison Drug Sts. A	5	5	5	- 1	300	100	96	95	95	95	95
54, 46 Alpha Port Com (3)	4	35	35	- 1	1,000	30	107	105	107	107	107
189, 146 Alum Co of America	50%	40%	50%	+ 2	3,400	31	121	102	112	102	102
107, 102 Do pf (6)	107	102	107	+ 1	800	100	98	98	98	98	98
41, 22 Alum Goods Mfg (1,200)	31%	34%	34%	+ 1	600	34	92	92	92	92	92
134, 117 Alum Co. Ltd.	120	120	120	- 1	400	100	80	80	80	80	80
47, 43 Am Arch Co (4)	47	47	47	+ 1	2,000	15	37	37	37	37	37
153, 152 Am Beverage Corp.	151	151	151	- 1	2,000	15	50	50	50	50	50
228, 174 Am Brit & Const.	194	194	194	- 1	1,000	100	105	105	105	105	105
50, 49 Am Biscuiters A (3)	49	49	49	- 1	200	100	96	96	96	96	96
149, 48 Am Biscuiters B	14	135	14	- 1	1,800	40	31	31	31	31	31
408, 27 Am Colorprint (3)	475	455	455	- 1	5,000	40	32	32	32	32	32
348, 16 Am Chain (3)	345	205	345	+ 1	2,000	100	80	80	80	80	80
438, 47 Am City P & L. A.	435	415	415	- 1	9,000	40	75	75	75	75	75
208, 27 Am Club (3)	27	245	245	- 1	9,000	40	175	175	175	175	175
Am City P & L. A.	14	135	14	- 1	1,800	100	80	80	80	80	80
144, 138 Am Clear (8)	143	142	142	- 1	1,750	105	120	120	120	120	120
26 Am Com Pow. A	30	25	20	+ 3	33,300	300	31	31	31	31	31
37, 20 Am Dept Stores	31	30	31	+ 1	30,000	200	31	31	31	31	31
109, 8 Am Dept Stores	109	10	10	+ 1	18,000	11	72%	62%	62%	62%	62%
72, 51 Am Dept Stores	50	55	55	- 1	5,500	100	80	80	80	80	80
107, 98 Am Dist. Tel. (1,000)	107	107	107	+ 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
114, 20 Am Dist. Tel. N. J.	105	105	105	- 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
114, 111 Am Dist. Tel. N. J.	conv. of (7)	113	113	- 1	25	100	100	100	100	100	100
113, 52 Am For Pow. war.	111	109	109	+ 1	9,000	81	50%	49	49	49	49
174, 104 Am Gas & Elec (1)	124	119	115	+ 1	4,800	100	95	95	95	95	95
95, 84 Am Instrument Mach (4)	86	84	84	- 1	600	100	112	112	112	112	112
111, 112 Am Li & Tech (10)	240	235	235	- 1	450	25	33	33	33	33	33
109, 37 Am Mg Co (3)	115	115	115	- 1	25	100	100	100	100	100	100
124, 110 Am Motor Co (10)	119	115	115	- 1	12,000	100	115	115	115	115	115
27, 24 Am Milling Co (80e)	26	20	20	+ 1	1,000	100	115	115	115	115	115
85, 26 Am Maerabine	59	50	50	- 1	1,000	100	115	115	115	115	115
184, 14 Am Nat Gas.	14	14	14	- 1	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
107, 90 Am Rolling Mill (32)	94	92	92	- 1	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
408, 26 Am Solvents & Chem.	100	95	95	- 1	4,800	100	100	100	100	100	100
75, 16 Am States Pub. Ser. A	315	305	315	+ 1	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
83, 8 Am Sup. A (1,200)	80	84	84	- 1	3,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
41, 41 Art Met. Wkds. n (2,400)	40	45	45	- 1	2,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
63, 61 Armstrong Com (2)	62	62	62	- 1	5,200	250	100	100	100	100	100
61, 61 Art Met. Wkds. n	100	90	90	- 1	200	100	100	100	100	100	100
118, 82 Artic G & El. A (2)	60	60	60	- 1	30,000	10	348	348	348	348	348
94, 80 Do pf (6)	92	80	80	- 1	300	100	100	100	100	100	100
3, 25 Am Thread pf (25e)	35	35	35	- 1	25,000	300	100	100	100	100	100
228, 222 Arcturus Radio Tube	255	230	24	- 1	19,000	26	92	92	92	92	92
27, 21 Ariz Globe Copper	28	20	21	- 1	216,000	17	52	52	52	52	52
15, 19 Ariz Nat Gas.	51	50	50	- 1	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
32, 35 Ark Nat Gas.	80	75	75	- 1	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
83, 8 Do pf (60e)	85	85	85	- 1	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
509, 41 Art Met. Wkds. n (2,400)	40	45	45	- 1	2,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
228, 15 Armstrong Com (2)	215	215	215	- 1	2,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
228, 15 Artisan Labors	215	215	215	- 1	2,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
80, 82 Artisan Plywood (4)	251	251	251	- 1	6,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
80, 65 Atlas Portl Cem (2)	50	50	50	- 1	2,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
192, 130 Auburn Auto (4)	175	168	171	- 1	2,000	173	62	62	62	62	62
1, 76 Auto Reg. Mach	121	119	119	- 1	2,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
292, 248 Do conv part pf (2)	205	210	215	- 1	2,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
227, 216 Aviation Corp.	225	215	225	- 1	2,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
805, 222 Aviation Corp. of Am.	72	60	60	- 1	12,000	600	100	100	100	100	100
216, 217 Aviation Credit	72	60	60	- 1	2,000	216	100	100	100	100	100
437, 35 Art Fish Tols. A (3,200)	374	367	374	+ 1	1,000	370	267	267	267	267	267
22, 12 Artifia Corp.	14	14	14	- 1	2,000	150	100	100	100	100	100
14, 11 Assoc Laundry Am (13)	11	12	12	- 1	2,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
12, 25 Assoc Rayon	27	25	25	- 1	2,000	74	642	580	580	580	580
87, 71 Do pf (6)	74	74	74	- 1	2,000	75	265	265	265	265	265
13, 31 Anchor P. Fence (3)	13	12	12	+ 1	2,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
189, 14 Am Angler-Mer.	14	14	14	- 1	2,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
17, 14 Am Anglo-American	14	14	14	- 1	2,000	100	100	100	100	1	

Transactions on the New York Curb Market—Continued

Transactions on the New York Curb Market—Continued

Transactions on the New York Curb Market—Continued																				
Range, 1929.		Net High.		Last Low.		Chg.		Sales.		Close.										
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Chg.	Chg.	Sales.	Chg.	Close.										
100	93	Col. River Bridge	Gas., 53	95%	93%	95%	+ 1%	8	94	101	99%	Nat Dist Pr	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	100% + 1%	16	..	
99%	93%	Do	7s, 1943	..	93%	93%	- 3%	10	..	162	130	Nat Rubber Ma	Gas., 43	140	137%	140	- 2%	3	..	
98%	97%	Com Edison	4% s., 1957	..	98%	97%	- 1%	13	97	98%	91	Nat Trade Jrnal	Gas., 31	93%	91%	91%	- 1%	27	..	
90	85	Com Larabee	6s., 1941	..	86	85	- 2%	3	..	98%	94	Nat Toll Co	Gas., 31	98%	98	98%	- 1%	10	..	
106	103%	Con G. E. & P.	Bonds	103%	103%	103%	- 1%	5	103%	109%	107	Neisner Bros	Gas., 1948	107%	107	107%	+ 1%	51	107	
38	F.	Do	1965	..	103%	103%	- 1%	..	..	110	107%	Nebraska Pow	Gas., A	22	110	108%	- 1%	13	..
100%	104%	Do	1949	..	104%	104%	- 1%	2	..	97	92	New Eng. Elec.	Gas., A	48	92%	91	- 2%	25	92	
101	98%	Con Pub	6s., 1936	100	100	100	- 1%	1	..	97	92	No. 5	Gas., 1947	95%	92%	92%	- 1%	25	91%	
97%	96%	Con Power	4% s., 1958	97	96	96	- 1%	1	..	94	90	N. Y. & For Imp.	Gas., 48	91	90	90%	- 1%	140	90%	
100%	100%	Con Gas (Balt)	4% s., 1995	100	100	100	- 1%	10	100	93%	90	N. Y. P. & L.	Gas., 1967	90%	90%	90%	- 1%	110	..	
96%	93%	Cont Oil	5% s., 1937	..	96	96	- 1%	96%	90	Ning Fails	Pwr.	50	105	104%	103	..	11	105
90	90	Cont Textile	Rs., 1941	..	92%	91%	- 1%	7	..	101%	98	Nor Ind Pub	Gas., 56	100	98	98	- 2%	6	98%	
91%	85	Cont Gas & El	5s., 1938	88	86%	87%	- 1%	96	89	104	101%	Nor States P	Gas., 1933	102	101%	102	- 1%	6	101%	
99%	97%	Cudahy Pack	5% s., 31	98%	97%	98	- 1%	8	97%	103	100	Nor Tel Util	Gas., 1935	101	101	101	+ 1%	6	100	
101	90	Do	5s, 1946	..	90%	90%	- 1%	1	..	..	..	Ohio PWR	Gas., D	106	92%	91	- 1%	30	91
92	88	Cosgrave-Meathen	4% s., 45	88	88	88	- 1%	3	..	..	..	Ohio Pow	Gas., A	22	110	108%	- 1%	13	..
91	88	DEN & S LAKE	Gas., 66	1960	90	88%	- 1%	15	..	101	98%	Nebraska Pow	Gas., A	22	110	108%	- 1%	13	..	
100%	98%	Det City Gas	5s., B	1950	99%	98%	- 1%	50	99	102%	100	Nat Dist Pr	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	16	..	
106%	105%	Do	6s, A, 1947	..	106%	105%	- 1%	15	105%	98%	94	Nat Rubber Ma	Gas., 43	140	137%	140	- 2%	3	..	
96	84	Det Int Bridge	6% s.	52	52	88%	- 2%	2	..	98%	91	Nat Trade Jrnal	Gas., 31	91%	91%	91%	- 1%	27	..	
89%	84	Do	Ts., 1932	..	83%	80%	- 2%	40	79	90%	94	Nat Toll Co	Gas., 31	98%	98	98%	- 1%	39	..	
88%	86	Dixie Gulf Gas	6% s., A, 37	80%	80%	80%	- 1%	9	86%	102%	100	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	100%	- 1%	3	..	
100%	99%	EL PASO NG	6% s., A, 43	100	99	100	- 1%	42	..	101%	99	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	100%	- 1%	3	..	
105%	99	Do	6s, B, 1938	..	105%	99	- 1%	105	99	102%	100	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	100%	- 1%	3	..	
91%	89%	Emp Oil & Ref	5% s., 42	90	89%	89%	- 1%	60	90	97	96%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	10	..	
101%	99%	FAB FIN	6s., 1939	100	99	99%	- 1%	42	104%	102%	100	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
96%	94%	Fairbanks-Morse	5s., w. 42	95	93	95	- 2%	42	95	105%	102%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
93%	80%	Federal Sugar	6s., 1933	90	90	90	- 1%	..	..	103%	102%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..
94%	91%	Firestone Cotton	5s., 47	92%	91%	92%	- 1%	20	..	100%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
95	93	Firestone T & B	5s., 42	93%	93	93	- 1%	40	92%	101%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
96	92	Fish Rubber	5% s., 1931	94%	94%	94%	- 1%	39	94%	103%	101%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
93%	94%	Florida Pwr & Lt	5s., 50	94%	93%	94%	- 1%	79	89	98%	97	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
97%	93%	GATINEAU PWR	6s., 1938	96	94%	97%	- 1%	97	96%	102%	100	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
100%	97%	Gen Am Inv	5s., 52	92	88%	88%	- 1%	42	90%	105%	102%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
102%	100%	Gen Laundry	6% s., 1937	100	100	100	- 1%	11	100%	102%	100	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
95	84	Gen Rayon	6s., 1948	89	84	89	+ 1%	36	..	103%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
87%	80%	Gen Vending	6s., 1927	85	82%	85	+ 2%	9	..	103%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
98%	96%	Georgia Power	5s., 67	97	96%	96%	- 1%	132	96%	97%	96%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
70%	65	Geo & Fla Ry	6s., 46	67	67	67	- 1%	3	..	100%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
108%	105%	Grand Trunk	6% s., 33	100	105%	105%	- 1%	29	100	100%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
101%	98%	Do	5s, 1937	..	98%	98%	- 1%	60	99%	100%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
99%	96%	Gulf States Util	5% s., A, 90	96	96	96	- 1%	4	..	100%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
99%	94%	Guard Invest	5s., A, 48	97	94	94	- 1%	96	..	100%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
91	90	HARPIEN M CO	6s., 1949	90	90	90	- 1%	..	..	133	94%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..
84%	78	Hood Rub	5% s., 1936	78	78	78	- 1%	15	..	104	102%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
92%	90	Houston Gas	6% s., A, 43	91	91	91	- 1%	..	..	102	102%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..
92%	90	Do	6s, A, 1943	..	90%	90%	- 1%	8	..	98%	95%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
101	99%	ILL P. & L.	5% s., B	1954	99%	99%	- 1%	1	..	105%	102%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
96%	94%	Do	5s, 1957	..	95%	95%	- 1%	2	..	102%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
110%	102%	Ind Int'l Gas	6s., 1939	100%	98%	98%	- 1%	243	108%	102%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
95%	91%	Ind Int'l Pw	6s., 1941	98	97%	98%	- 1%	88	108%	102%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
90%	85%	Intl Pw	5% s., 1937	94%	91%	94%	+ 2%	21	93%	102%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
92%	85%	Intl Secur	5s., 1947	87	85%	86	- 1%	40	86%	103%	101%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
96%	92%	Interstate Pwr	5% s., 57	93	92	92	- 1%	97	96%	102%	100%	PAC W. OIL	Gas., 43	155	100%	99%	- 1%	2	..	
96%	92%	Do	5s, 1957																	

Week Ended

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets Saturday, March 16

Chicago

Chicago—Continued

Chicago—Continued

Boston—Continued

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Chicago—Continued						Chicago—Continued						Boston—Continued						
STOCKS.			STOCKS.			BONDS.			STOCKS.			STOCKS.			STOCKS.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.
1,700 Acme Steel	.91	.88	.89	350 Lindsay Light	4	4	4½	2,000 Cent Sts Uth 6s	.91	.91	.91	1,045 N. A. Aviation	15½	15%	15%	2,000 Cent Sts Uth 6s	15½	15%
2,650 Adams Mfg Co.	40	40	40	2,450 Lion Oil Ref.	28	25	28	2,000 Cooper Bridge 6s	.94	.94	.94	14 No N H.	8	7½	7	2,000 Cooper Bridge 6s	8	7½
100 Adams Royalty	19	19	19	650 Loudon Pack	48½	47½	47½	1,000 E P Gas 6s	.938	.90	.90	100 No Tex El	100	100	100	1,000 E P Gas 6s	100	100
3,800 All-American Mohawk	24	19	20½	1,850 Lynch Glass	28½	25½	28½	2,000 Feed Util 5s	.930	.99	.99	100 No Tex El	8	8	8	2,000 Feed Util 5s	8	8
2,850 Allied Prod.	65½	61	66½	16,250 Meadows Mfg	22½	20	21½	1,000 Insull Util 5s	1949	197½	197½	5 North Am Wor pf	20	20	20	1,000 Insull Util 5s	20	20
5,700 Allied Motor Ind.	405	42½	40½	150 McCorod Rad. A	42	41	42	2,000 Mid. & Md. Ind. Gas	1942	197½	197½	14 No N H.	100	100	100	2,000 Mid. & Md. Ind. Gas	100	100
485 Allis Chalmers	48½	48	48½	200 Marks Br. ex pf.	24	24	24	2,000 Mo. & Ill. Ind. Gas	1942	197½	197½	100 No Tex El	100	100	100	2,000 Mo. & Ill. Ind. Gas	100	100
250 Alter Bros com pf.	43	43	43	200 Morris Bros	36	36	36	2,000 Mo. Nat Prop 6s	.58	.58	.58	125 Old Colony	125	125	125	2,000 Mo. Nat Prop 6s	125	125
1,050 American Colorfly	46	45	46	400 McQuay Norris	60	58	56	2,000 Metro Elev 4s	.938	.74	.74	125 Old Dom.	17½	17	17	2,000 Metro Elev 4s	17½	17
150 American Com Alcohol	83	81	83	300 Mercantile Disc	28½	28½	28½	1,000 Pub Serv 5s	.938	.101	.101	125 Panoptec Oil	8	8	8	1,000 Pub Serv 5s	8	8
4,000 American Com Power	A 30	26	29	2,130 Mer & Mfr par pf.	31	28	29½	2,000 Pettibone Muil 6s	.938	.98	.98	1,000 Pac Mills	300	290	290	2,000 Pettibone Muil 6s	300	290
900 Do warrants	10	9	10	300 Mid-Cont Lland	31½	30	30	2,000 St Louis Gas 6s	.938	.87	.87	845 Penn B R	77½	76½	76½	2,000 St Louis Gas 6s	77½	76½
600 Do P B	300	300	300	2,200 Mid-West Util	175	162	174½	2,000 St S Water Gas 6s	.947	.100	.100	30 Plant T G pf	15	15	15	2,000 St S Water Gas 6s	15	15
70 Do 6½% pf. A.	89	88	89	480 Min Hon Reg.	102½	101½	101½	2,000 Stan Pub Serv 6s	.99	.98	.98	13,245 Pond C G	20	15	15	2,000 Stan Pub Serv 6s	20	15
8,750 Alinsworth Mfg	39½	38½	39½	2,125 Do pf	121	119½	121	2,000 Swift Co	102	102	102	1,000 Quincy Al Sug	46½	42½	45	2,000 Swift Co	46½	42½
140 Amer Public Util pf.	27	26	27	2,250 Do pf pf.	125½	124½	124½	2,000 Swift Co	102	100	100	122 Revere Bu H	180	180	180	2,000 Swift Co	180	180
140 Amer Public Util pf.	41	41	41	2,280 Do pf pf.	128½	126½	126½	2,000 Util Elk Coal 6s	.948	.97	.97	125 Revere Fd Ma	15	15	15	2,000 Util Elk Coal 6s	15	15
120 Do prior pf.	95	95	95	60 Do 6½% pf.	90	90	90	2,000 Util P & L 6s	.938	.100	.100	100 Penn Indus	110	110	110	2,000 Util P & L 6s	110	110
162 Amer Public Service pf.	103	101½	101½	163 Do pf. A.	93½	90	95½	14,000 Util P' Serv 6s	.945	.100	.100	405 Pet Co. A	340	330	330	14,000 Util P' Serv 6s	340	330
4,600 American Service	14½	14½	14½	21 Do 6½% pf.	88	85	88	7,000 Unit P Ser 6s	.948	.100	.100	2,000 Ross S	15	15	15	2,000 Ross S	15	15
900 American Yvette	21½	21½	21½	300 Mont Ward, Class A	133½	133½	133½	2,000 St Louis Gas 6s	.938	.87	.87	1,250 Select Ind	160½	99	99	2,000 St Louis Gas 6s	160½	99
14,450 American Radio Tel.	32½	30½	30½	2,450 Min Hon Reg.	155	150	155	2,000 Stan Pub Serv 6s	.99	.98	.98	1,727 Sohland Roy	47½	47	47	2,000 Stan Pub Serv 6s	47½	47
7,750 Art Metal Works	47½	44½	40½	300 Do pf	103	100	103	2,000 Swift Co	102	102	102	3,065 So Surety	298	29	29	2,000 Swift Co	298	29
3,550 Atso Apparel	50	49	49	88 Miss V Util pf.	94	94	94	2,000 Swift Co	102	100	100	3,065 Starrett Co	340	33	33	2,000 Swift Co	340	33
2,300 Attof Bros	25½	24½	24½	180 Miss V Util pf.	98	98	98	2,000 Swift Co	102	100	100	1,500 Sunman Co	55	55	55	2,000 Swift Co	55	55
1,100 Atlas Stores	60½	59½	60	200 Monaghan Mfg	29	28	28	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	2,000 Sunman Co	200	200	200	2,000 Sunman Co	200	200
11,200 Auburn Automobile	175	165½	171	200 Monroe Chem	22	22	22	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	533 Swift Int	124	123	123	2,000 Sunman Co	124	123
1,500 Auto Wash conv pf.	34½	34	34	2,120 Mont Ward, Class A	133½	133½	133½	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	534 Sunman	135	134	134	2,000 Sunman Co	135	134
1,000 Backstay Welt	49	47	49	2,450 Modine Mfg	58	55	55	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	535 Soo See	100	98	98	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98
200 Balaban & Katz	80	78½	78½	2,250 Mohawk Rubber	50½	50	50½	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	536 Soo See	125	123	123	2,000 Sunman Co	125	123
10,000 Bimex Mfg Co.	34½	30½	34½	2,700 Morgan Litho	35	31	31	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	537 Soo See	125	123	123	2,000 Sunman Co	125	123
200 Bastian Blessing	41	40½	41	1,800 Morrell (John)	62	61½	62	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	538 Soo See	125	123	123	2,000 Sunman Co	125	123
350 Do prior pf.	25½	24½	24½	4,700 Mt. Kan Pipe Line	30½	30	30	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	539 Soo See	125	123	123	2,000 Sunman Co	125	123
900 Baxter Laundry	21	20½	21	2,800 Munich Gear, A.	21	20	20	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	540 Soo See	125	123	123	2,000 Sunman Co	125	123
31,300 Bendix Corp.	119½	104½	118	3,300 Nachman Spring	71	68	71	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	541 Soo See	125	123	123	2,000 Sunman Co	125	123
5,100 Borin Vivitone	37	37	37	650 Nat Battery	50	52	50	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	542 Soo See	125	123	123	2,000 Sunman Co	125	123
31,400 Borg Warner	131	122½	130	950 Nat See Inv	26½	26	26	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	543 So & Br Int pf	41	41	41	2,000 Sunman Co	41	41
150 Do prior pf.	102½	102	102	1,100 Do cft's	103	103	103	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	544 So & Br Int pf	21½	20	20	2,000 Sunman Co	21½	20
1,600 Bright Star Electric	A 24	23	24	1,300 Nat Elec Power, A.	34	33	33½	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	545 So & Br Int pf	18	18	18	2,000 Sunman Co	18	18
2,250 Do prior pf.	52½	49	52	1,500 Nat Elec Power, A.	45	45	45	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	546 So & Br Int pf	17½	17½	17½	2,000 Sunman Co	17½	17½
2,550 Brown Mfg	80	79	79	2,850 Nat Standards	48½	46	48½	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	547 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
800 Brown Fence	30	29	30	3,000 New Drug Stores	7½	7½	7½	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	548 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
500 Do B	30	29½	30	1,500 New Eng Powr	97½	97	97½	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	549 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
1,000 Novo Watch	30½	30	30½	800 Noblift Sparks	42	39	40	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	550 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
15,600 Butler Brothers	34½	31½	33½	2,300 North Am Car	60½	58	58	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	551 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
150 Butler Brothers	31	30	30	2,300 North Am Gas	23½	23	23½	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	552 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
2,450 Campbell W C Foundry	45½	42	42	2,500 Northwest Eng	45	45	45	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	553 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
1,200 Campbell Construction pf.	19	18	19	2,700 N. X. Co. 10% Mil Rte	64	60	60	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	554 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
1,550 Castle A M.	72	69	71	3,050 N.O. Oil & Gas 6s	100	98	98	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	555 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
2,450 Ceco Mfg Corp.	67½	61½	66½	3,450 Nokomis 6s	14½	14	14½	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	556 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
381 Central Illinois Pub S pf	98	97	98	3,600 Oshkosh Overall	14½	14	14	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	557 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
488 Central Pub Serv of Del pf.	37	37	37	3,700 Ohio-O-Matic	60	58	58	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	558 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
10,300 Do pf.	22½	22	22	3,800 Ohio-O-Matic	60	58	58	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	559 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
2,400 Chicago Electric Mfg	15	15	15	3,900 Ohio-O-Matic	60	58	58	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	560 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
100 Chicago Jeff Fuse	32	30	32	4,000 Ohio-O-Matic	60	58	58	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	561 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
517 Chicago Jeff Fuse	32	30	32	4,250 Ohio-O-Matic	60	58	58	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	562 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
145 Do prior pf.	100	97	100	4,400 Ohio-O-Matic	60	58	58	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	563 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
74 Chicago Railways, Ser I 23	22½	22	22	4,550 Ohio-O-Matic	60	58	58	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	564 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
350 Do prior pf.	4	3½	4	4,600 Ohio-O-Matic	60	58	58	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	565 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
350 Do rights	2½	2	2	4,750 Ohio-O-Matic	60	58	58	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	566 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
1,650 Foote Brothers	25	25	25	4,900 Ohio-O-Matic	60	58	58	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	567 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
2,000 Gen Sig Bpr. A	47	42	47	5,050 Ohio-O-Matic	60	58	58	2,000 Sunman Co	100	98	98	568 So & Br Int pf	17	17	17	2,000 Sunman Co	17	17
2,000 Goodyear	39	38	38	5,200 Ohio-O-Matic	60</													

Friday, March 22, 1929

THE ANNALIST

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Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets—Continued

Montreal Curb Exchange
—Continued

	High.	Low.	Last.
Sales.			
123 Can Northern Power	.150	.150	.150
65 Do pf	.100	.096	.100
502 Foreign Power Securities	.39	.38	.38
769 Hydroelectric Securities	.40%	.37%	.37%
115 Int'l Utilities, A.	45%	45%	45%
82 Do B	.20	.20	.20
211 Manitoba Power	.90	.90	.90
30 Public Utility Investment	15%	15%	15%
126 Southern Can Power pf.	107%	106%	107%
145 United Securities	.106	.105	.106
BONDS.			
\$1,800 Canadian Pacific R H...100%	98%	98%	
MINING STOCKS.			
1,870 Albana Mines	2.20	2.05	2.08
51,100 Albain-Ex	.12	.04	.05
530 Amulac Mines	2.00	2.00	2.00
2,000 Arsen. Mines	.13	.12	.13
3,000 Don Rouyn	.10	.09	.09
1,000 Laval Quebec	.8%	.8%	.8%

DIVIDENDS

Middle West
Utilities CompanyNotice of Dividend
on Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Two Dollars (\$2.00) upon each share of the outstanding Preferred Stock, having a par value of \$100 a share, and One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) upon each share of the outstanding \$6 Cumulative Non Par Preferred Stock, payable April 15, 1929, to the holders of such Preferred Stock, respectively, of record on the Company's books at the close of business at 1:00 o'clock P. M., March 30, 1929.

EUSTACE J. KNIGHT,
Secretary.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

NOTICE OF MEETING

165 Broadway,

New York, N. Y., January 2, 1929.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of the Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 3, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the convenience of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, March 18, 1929, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 4, 1929.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.

New York, March 13th, 1929.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1 3/4%) on the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of this Company, and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1 1/2%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company, for the current quarter, payable April 15th, 1929, to holders of record at the close of business March 25th, 1929.

Checks to be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD,
Vice President and Treasurer.

HUPP
MOTOR CAR CORPORATION

Detroit, Michigan, March 19, 1929.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly cash dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share on the Common Stock of the Corporation, payable May 1, 1929, to stockholders of record April 15, 1929.

As previously declared, a quarterly stock dividend of 2 1/2% is payable May 1, 1929, to stockholders of record April 15, 1929.

G. E. ROEHM, Secretary.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a dividend of 37 1/2 cents per share on the Preferred capital stock. They have also declared a dividend of 62 1/2 cents per share on the Common capital stock. The dividends on both Preferred and Common stock are payable April 5, 1929, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1929.

H. E. ABBEY, Treasurer.

Montreal Curb Exchange
—Continued

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
150 Mining Corp	.50	.40	.40
7,456 Noranda Mines	.61	.50	.50
46,050 Sloane	1.00	.90	.85
1,400 Stadacona	.11%	.11%	.11%
295 Teck-Hughes Gold Mine	.95	.93	.945
806 Tewmac	.26	.26	.26
100 Wright-Hargreaves	.205	.205	.205

Montreal Stock Exchange

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,893 Atibiti P & P Co.	.44%	.43%	.44%
289 Do pf	.84%	.84%	.84%
40 Alberta Pac Grain, Cl A	.56	.56	.56
105 Do Gen Elec pf.	100%	100%	100%
2,150 Asbestos Corp, Ltd.	.15	.15	.15
824 Do non-cum	.51%	.50%	.50%
645 Atlantic Sugar Refra	.15	.15	.15
95 Bawlf N Grain Co, Ltd.	.31	.30	.30
25 Belgo Can P Co, Ltd. pf.104	*104	*104	
507 Bell Telephone Co.	.172	.172	.172
355 B C F&P Co cum red pf	.89	.89	
55 Braiding Breweries, Ltd.	.24	.24	
66,511 Braz T L & Pow, new.	.67%	.61%	.65%
45 British Emp Steel Corp.	.5	.4%	.5
2,574 Do 2d pf	.8	.7%	.7%
1,432 Brit Col Packers, Ltd.	.2%	.2%	.2%
2,915 Brit C P Corp, Ltd. Cl A	.52%	.50%	.514%
1,735 Do Class B	.35	.31	.32
3,490 Brompton Corp, Ltd.	.48	.48	.48
4,625 Brock Sill Mills, Ltd.	.34%	.30	.33
485 Bldg Prod non-vot Cl A	42%	40%	41%
3,374 Canada Pow & Pap Corp	.28	.28	
681 Canadian Brew Corp, Ltd.	.29	.28	
710 Can Bronze Co, Ltd.	.80%	.78%	
1,382 Can Car & Fdry Co.	.145	.130	.130
3,733 Do	.150	.140%	.150%
5,206 Canada Cement Co, Ltd.	.35%	.31	.32
824 Do 6 1/2% cum pf.	.98%	.98%	.98%
190 Can F & F, Ltd. Cl A	.26	.25%	.25%
63 Do Class B	.32	.32	.32
45 Canadian Gen Elec pf.	.60	.59	.59
4,511 Can Ind Alcohol Co.	.41	.40	.40%
444 Can Ind Oil Co, Ltd. Cl B	.36	.35	.35
50 Do non-cum pf.	.85	.85	.85
3,281 Canadian Smelting Lines, Ltd.	.49	.48	.48
908 Do cum pf.	.97	.97%	.97%
4,193 Cockshutt Plow Co, Ltd.	.44%	.40	.40
543 Com Mining & Smelting	.460	.488	
100 Detroit United Railway	.50	.50	.50
7,385 Dominion Bridge Co.	104%	100%	102
50 Dominion Coal pf.	.77	.77	.77
95 Dominion Glass Co, Ltd.	.175%	.175%	.175%
32 Do pf	.120	.120	.120
145 Dom Steel Corp pf.	.45%	.45%	.45%
732 Dom Textile (inc 1922)	.103	.104	.104
4,035 Domains Corp, Ltd.	.25	.23	.23
216 Enamel Heat Prod, Ltd.	.39	.33%	
6,627 Fam' P Can Corp, Ltd.	.524	.47	.51
896 Fraser Companies, Ltd.	.74	.71	.71
1,603 Gen Steel Wares, Ltd.	.35%	.32	.32
180 Goodyear T & R cum pf	.110	.110	.110
675 Gurd, Char&Co, Ltd.	.38	*38%	
3,148 Ham Bridge Co, Ltd.	.74%	.66	.74%
86 Do 6 1/2% cum pf.	.92	.92	.92
1,535 Hol Cons Gold Mines	.850	.800	.850
225 Int Pow Co, Ltd.	.62%	.58%	.60%
286 Do 7% cum red pf.	.97	.97	.97
250 Jamaica Pub Serv, Ltd.	.32	.32	.32
567 Lake of the Woods Mfg Co, Ltd.	.57	.57	.57
239 Lindsay C W Co, Ltd.	.42	.42	.43
144 Do 6 1/2% cum pf.	.113	.112	.113
1,830 Lyall Cons Co.	.52%	.57	.57
5,771 Massess Harris Co, Ltd.	.87	.82%	.83%
92 Do cum pf.	.110	.110	.110
80 Mitchell, J. Co, Ltd.	.63%	.63%	.65%
3,450 Montreal L H & P Cons	.106%	.106%	.107%
62 Montreal Tramways	.188	.188	
1,330 National Breweries	.137	.131%	.135
75 National Brick pf.	.81	.81	.81
3,310 Nat Steel Car Corp, Ltd.	.113%	.107%	.110%
30 Ottawa L H & Power pf	.104	.104	.104
102 Port Alf P & P Corp	.60	.65	.65%
66 Do 7% cum pf.	.98	.98	
4,014 Pure Corp of Can, Ltd.	.111	.112%	.112%
104 Pure Gas Co, Ltd.	.77	.72	.77
1,433 Quebec Power Co	.25	.25	
7,786 Shawinigan W & Pow	.87	.83%	.83%
630 Simon H & Sons, Ltd.	.42	.41	.41
55 Do 7% cum.	.105	.105	
153 South Can P Co, Ltd.	.51	.50	.50
2,679 Steel Co of Can, new	.62	.58	.60
334 Do pf	.55%	.55%	.55
135 St Mu Val Corp, red pf	.96%	.96%	
310 Tucke Bros, Ltd.	.27%	.27%	
30 Tuckett Tobacco Co, Ltd.	.130	.125	.125
25 Vianus Corp, Ltd.	.121	.121	.121
500 Vianus Corp, Ltd.	.16	.16	.16
890 Wayagamack P Co, Ltd.	.80	.85%	
* 172 Western Grocers, Ltd.	.37	.37	
90 Do cum pf.	.91	.93%	
215 Do 6 1/2% cum red pf.	.80	.80	.80
1,888 Winnipeg Electric Co.	.80%	.82%	.85%
118 Do pf	*106%	*106%	

BANKS.

DOM GOVERNMENT BONDS.

BONDS.

DOMESTIC STOCKS.

LISTED STOCKS.

High.

Low.

Last.

Sales.

*"Manhattan
Trusteeship"*



The Problem of the Two Partners

THE PROBLEM

TWO friends formed a partnership and succeeded in building up a large and profitable business, which, however, was of a personal nature—an asset only while maintained by service.

Both had families and both realized that if either died, the firm's reputation would not constitute an estate for the bereaved family but would have large value for the surviving partner alone. This did not seem quite fair because the business had reached its position *as the result of their joint efforts*. Therefore, they desired to make some joint provision that would help to compensate for the stoppage of one income.

THE SOLUTION

THE partners submitted their problem to our Trust Department and the solution was found in the service of "Manhattan Trusteeship." It was decided to create two unfunded Life Insurance Trusts each based on an insurance policy, the premiums for both policies being paid *out of the partnership income* and thereby recognized as part of the overhead of the business.

At once the threatened inequality disappeared because, in case of the death of either, the bank would assume the responsibility of administering the fund thus created and paying an income to the beneficiaries.

Send for Specimen Copy of our "Life Insurance Trust Agreement"

BANK of the MANHATTAN COMPANY

A DEPENDABLE EXECUTOR

MAIN OFFICE
40 WALL STREET
NEW YORK CITY

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Sixty-two offices in
Manhattan, Brooklyn,
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